ſtate of the Highlands and Iſlands, it is imagined, will fully warrant the aſſertion, that the great and moſt univerſally operating cauſe of emigration is, "that in compariſon of the means of ſubſiſtence which they afford, theſe countries are greatly overſtocked with inhabitants."

Inteſtine wars and feuds, by which numbers of them in former ages were cut off, have for many years been unknown. No drains for the ſupply of the army and navy have of late been made. Add to this, that the people are prolific to an uncommon degree. Want and miſery ſtaring them in the face, prevent not, among theſe ſimple uncorrupted people, the early marriage of both ſexes; and the children ſeldom fail to be numerous.

The climate in theſe countries is generally unfriendly to the growth of corn. Rains prevail through a great part of the year; ſeed-time and harveſt are late, and the ſcanty crop is with difficulty got in, ſeldom without injury from the weather. Oats and barley, or rather bear, both of an inferior kind, are almoſt the only ſpecies of grain raiſed in theſe countries. Oats, at an average, yield only about three, and bear about ſix returns. The expence of theſe poor crops, in compariſon of their value, is immenſe. From theſe various cauſes, many moſt intelligent obſervers of the ſtate of theſe countries are of opinion, that the raiſing of corn ought ſeldom comparatively to be attempted in the weſtern Highlands and Iſlands, and that the attention of farmers ought to be confined to the improvement of their paſture lands and the cultivation of potatoes, and other green crops.—Were the odious and unproductive tax upon coals to be aboliſhed, and the ſalt-laws ſo amended or explained, that that eſſential commodity might be furniſhed in abundance to the people for the curing of their fiſh for home-conſumption, their condition would be amended to an aſtoniſhing degree. But to the complete improvement of the country, and the ſituation of its inhabitants, the introduction of manufactures is indiſpenſably neceſſary. Of theſe they are ignorant to a degree almoſt inconceivable by people who live only a hundred miles from them.

Spinning *on the wheel*, the ſimpleſt branch of female induſtry, is in many parts of the country almoſt unknown. The coarſe cloths uſed for home conſumption, both linen and woollen, are ſpun by the women on the *diſtaff*, chiefly while engaged in attending the cattle or in the labours of the field, a great part of the drudgery of which is performed by *them*, while the men are either idle, or engaged in fiſhing. Women carry ſea weed to the kelp kilns, and manure to the fields, on their backs; and in many reſpects are uſed as beaſts of burden. To almoſt all the arts of female induſtry within doors they are ſtrangers; ſo that the greateſt part of the winter months they ſpend in abſolute idleneſs, ſubſiſting, along with the reſt of the families to which they belong, upon two meals of the coarſeſt fare in the 24 hours; and happy would the bulk of the people in theſe countries deem themſelves, if even of ſuch fare they had twice in the day what would ſatisfy the demands of nature.

The introduction of manufactures into theſe countries, of all expedients, is the beſt adapted for their improvement. This is a propoſition too obvious to require proof or illuſtration. Difficulties, as may naturally be ſuppoſed, muſt attend the accompliſhment of this object; but were proprietors to pay that attention to it which its importance to their own intereſt, as well as the happineſs of their people, demand, it is imagined that theſe difficulties would ſoon be found not only not unſurmountable, but eaſy to be overcome.

Among the cauſes which contributed to prevent the ſucceſs of former attempts for the introduction of manufactures into the Highlands, may be reckoned the very great expence in buildings, ſalaries to agents, factors, &c. with which they were conducted, and their aiming at too high objects at the outſet.

To begin with the ſimpleſt principles; to make the people employed feel the immediate and *full* benefit of their own induſtry; and to proceed gradually, ſuffering the manufacture to ſupport itſelf, or nearly ſo, in its various progreſſive ſtages, ſeems to be the moſt probable, as it ſurely is the leaſt hazardous mode of enſuring ſucceſs.

The ſpinning of flax, hemp, cotton, or wool, is the firſt ſtep towards the introduction of the manufactures beſt adapted to the Highlands and Iſlands. Different opinions are entertained as to which of them the preference is due. The argument in favour of *wool*, the raw material being the produce of the country, is unqueſtionably

unqueſtionably ſtrong. But if inclination, convenience, or intereſt, ſhould lead to a preference of any of the reſt, why ſhould not the experiment be made? Let but the tools, the habits, and profeſs of induſtry be introduced among the people, and ove ſpecies of manufacture will be found by no means to interfere with another. It will rather excite an emulation favourable to all. Habit of application and induſtry, when once found, may eaſily be directed into that channel which experience ſhall teach to be moſt advantageous.

Indolence is commonly conſidered as the moſt predominant feature in the character of the Highlanders.—Nothing can be a greater miſtake: no people are more quick ſighted in diſcerning their own intereſt, when placed within the ſphere of their obſervation, or more patient and perſevering in its purſuit. It, indeed, when but half fed and half clothed, their ſpirit broken by oppreſſion, and they forced to labour, not for themſelves or their families, but for others, their exertions are but feeble, it is not to be wondered. But whenever the Highlanders enjoy the common advantages which free Britons do in other parts of the kingdom, experience and obſervation warrant the aſſertion, that they are excelled by none in quickneſs of apprehenſion or alertneſs of execution. Their ſpirit and activity in the army and the navy are well known, and have been the ſubject of many eulogiums from perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character. Their ſobriety, regularity, and readineſs in common life, are no leſs highly celebrated by all who have had occaſion to employ them as labourers or artiſans in works in which uſe has taught them ſkill and dexterity.

How much then will it be a ſubject of regret, if a body of people poſſeſſing ſuch natural capacities of virtuous, ſhall, in conſequence of the ſpirit of emigration to America which now prevails, be for ever loſt to their own country! However unconcerned many proprietors may be as to this point; however they may coldly and unfeelingly think, and reaſon, that whatever loſs the public may ſuſtain, emigration is of advantage to them, by relieving their eſtates of uſeleſs incumbrance; ſome gentlemen of extenſive fortune and influence, more liberal and extenſive in their views, have manifeſted a laudable zeal for the prevention of ſo great an evil to their country; and the patriotic exertions of ſome private citizens who have of late diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the wiſe and prudent plans they have deviſed for this purpoſe, will not, it is to be hoped, fail of ſucceſs *.

A miniſtration, it is ſcarcely to be doubted, will take this matter into ſerious conſideration, and adopt ſuch meaſures as are conſiſtency with the liberties and genius of a free people, and united with the efforts of individuals and private ſocieties, may induce the inhabitants of the Highlands and iſlands ſtill to retain their wonted preference of their native country above every foreign clime.

On the Method of preventing Incroachments of the Sea.

SIR,

I Was greatly concerned when informed, that the ſeemingly durable embankment of Martin Meer in Lancaſhire has been deſtroyed by a ſtorm. Some embankments made on the coaſt of Eſſex, for the purpoſe of gaining land from the ſea, have ſhared the ſame fate. The demolitions of theſe embankments evidently ſhew that the methods hitherto uſed for that purpoſe are not of ſufficient ſtability to withſtand high tides during great ſtorms. I therefore preſume to trouble you with the following obſervations, in hopes that they may be of uſe in rendering future embankments more effectual barriers.

The manner in which the ingenious and judicious architect, Mr Robert Mylne, ſecured a laſting foundation to the piers of Black-friars Bridge in London, might, I think, be adopted in rendering the foundations of embankments more ſecure, which may be ſometimes undermined. He drove piles into the channel of the river Thames, on which he laid a ſtrong platform of oak, covered with a layer of large and thick ſtones. The whole extended three feet every way beyond the dimenſions of the piers, the ſurface being rather lower than the bot-

* The Secretary was aſſured, upon authority which appeared to him concluſive, that ſince the year 1772, no leſs than ſixteen veſſels full of emigrants have ſailed from the weſtern parts of the counties of Invernes and Roſs alone, containing, it is ſuppoſed, ſix thouſand four hundred ſouls, and carrying with them, in ſpecie, at leaſt 38,400l. ſterling.

tom

tom of the river. His reaſon for thus extending the platform was, that, when a ſtream of water meets with a firm reſiſtance, part of it boils, as it were, up before it joins the current, and part of it ſtrikes downward in the ſame manner, ſo that if it did not meet with a ſolid reſiſtance, it would undermine the foundation. Thus, where an embankment is intended to be made, piles ſhould be driven into the earth at low-water mark, of a breadth ſufficient to ſupport a platform which ſhall extend three feet or more beyond the foundation of the intended embankment; the ſurface of the platform being rather lower than the ſurface of the earth.

The foundation being thus laid, a queſtion ariſes, of what materials the embankment ſhould be made? Stones are undoubtedly the moſt laſting materials; and, in erecting it, let me recommend the practice of the Romans in building a pier to protect the harbour of Ancona from the boiſterous waves of the ſtormy Adriatic. The foundation of this pier is laid on a rock, into which the firſt layer of ſtones is laid. The upper ſurfaces of theſe ſtones are raiſed into a circular eminence; and the lower ſurfaces of the next layer of ſtones are hollowed, ſo as to fit exactly the eminence on the ſtones of the lower layer. All the ſtones being formed in this manner, the pier was built ſo high as to guard the harbour from the force of the waves. The reaſon of thus raiſing an eminence on the upper ſurfaces of the ſtones, and a correſponding cavity in the lower ſurfaces of the ſtones, was, I was informed on the ſpot, to prevent the mortar being waſhed away, and to prevent a lodgement of water between the ſtones. On this pier a triumphal arch is erected in honour of the Emperor Trajan. The pier and arch are now as beautiful and complete as if built but yeſterday, tho' they have ſtood upwards of ſixteen centuries. In this manner an embankment may be raiſed of ſufficient ſtrength to withſtand the force of any waves or any weight of water.

I was ſome years ago delighted at ſeeing a beautiful embankment made at Lyons, when the courſe of the rapid Rhone was altered ſo as to gain a conſiderable ſpot of ground on which the city may be extended between the Rhone and Saone.

While mentioning embankments, let me attempt to do juſtice in ſome degree to the ingenuity of my moſt worthy friend Mr Yeoman, who, at the firſt inſtitution of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, was a moſt uſeful promoter of it, and was much eſteemed by all who knew him.

About that time the ſea made ſo conſiderable encroachments on the coaſt of Suffolk, that the inhabitants offered a conſiderable reward to any perſon who could diſcover the moſt effectual means of preventing this encroachment. Among others, Mr Yeoman offered himſelf as a candidate, and his propoſal was accepted. I have not ſeen any account of the means he uſed in print: I ſhall therefore, as far as my memory enables me, relate the information he gave me. He imported from Norway planks of fir, of ſuch thickneſs as bore their being dove tailed into one another, and of ſuch lengths that, when driven into the earth, they were of depth ſufficient to give them ſtability when they were nearly of the height of high water on the coaſt. The planks thus prepared he drove into the earth at the place where this encroachment began, and proceeded to drive them at low water mark as far along the coaſt as the danger pointed out. His motive for following this method was, that on a ſandy coaſt the waves were obſerved to raiſe a bank of ſand wherever they met with a fixed reſiſtance. Thus the waves raiſed a bank along the outſide of the planks; and when this bank was raiſed as high as the tops of the planks, the waves carried ſand over them, and dropped it on the inſide of the planks, whereby the planks were not only rendered more ſecurely fixed, but alſo preſerved from the effect of the alternate changes of the air. Thus the force of the waves was broken, and thereby the coaſt was ſafe.

Whoever carefully examines the coaſt of this iſland, may frequently obſerve inſtances where one or other of theſe methods of limiting the overflowing of the ſea may be uſed to great advantage, either for ſafety, or for forming rich paſtures, which may be occaſionally overflowed by the ſea, and thereby rendered peculiarly beneficial both to cattle and ſheep, as is fully experienced in ſeveral places on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex.

Gent. Mag.

CARD

CARD.

THE Earl of Buchan preſents his compliments to his learned correſpondents, both at home and abroad, and his dutiful reſpects to the Republic of Letters in general.

He has had the good fortune, by the liberal and commendable interpoſition of the learned and truly reſpectable Biſhop of Rodez, to receive the following important communication from that worthy and learned eccleſiaſtic, the Abbè de St Leger, relating to the ineſtimable correſpondence of the great Nicholas Claudius de Fabry de Peireſc, ſenator of the Parliament of Aix, ſo celebrated over the whole world for his patronage of learning and learned men, and for his wonderful knowledge of hiſtory and antiquities. Lord Buchan had been informed by his friend the celebrated John Bernoulli, at Berlin, that the Fabry family were ſtill in poſſeſſion of the eminent ſtore of literature which belonged to the library of Peireſc, a part of which has been enumerated by the famous Gaſſendi, in the appendix to his life of Peireſc; and he now finds that the Abbè de St Leger is in poſſeſſion of a moſt important part of this literary treaſure, the letters that paſſed between M. de Peireſc, and the moſt learned men of his time in Europe, relating to philoſophy, natural hiſtory, botany, civil hiſtory, biography, philology, criticiſm, and elegant literature, together with an immenſe collection of facts relating to antiquity in every part of Europe, to monuments, muniments, and medals, and to the annals of illuſtrious families. This noble collection, which if printed would fill ſeven or eight volumes in 4to, he has agreed to put into Lord Buchan's hands for three thouſand livres of France. The letters addreſſed to M. de Peireſc, and to other learned men, in this collection, were originally arranged by M. Thomaſſin de Mazauges, into three claſſes, thoſe written in Latin, Italian, and French, omitting all ſuch as were merely complimentary, or contained no important or entertaining information. And in the year 1724 M. Thomaſſin announced his intention of publiſhing three volumes of this collection as a ſpecimen of the extenſive undertaking.

This advertiſement to the learned world was made in the *Nouvelles Litteraires* of the above-mentioned year, and is to be found in the 167th and following pages of that literary journal, printed for Meſnier at Paris, 8vo.

Among the learned and eminent perſons whoſe letters are contained in this collection, are

Chancellor d'Aligre	Mr Fronton du Duc,
Preſident de Thou	Mr Morin at Amſterdam,
Selvin, attorney-general of the parliament of Paris	Mr le Jay,
M. d'Avaux, counſellor of ſtate, and ambaſſador to Venice	Holſtenius,
M. d'Andilly	Selden,
M. de Lomenie	Camden,
The two Puteanuſes (Dupuyde St Marthe)	Bertius,
M. de Couſin	Erpenius,
M. de Valois	Velſer,
M. de Godefroy	Gevart,
M. de Faboit	Grotius,
Salmaſius (Mr de Saumaiſe)	Meurſius,
Scaliger,	Spelman,
Mr Petit,	Kircher,
Mr de Bagarris,	Gorlee,
Mr Triſtan de St Amand,	The *Duke d' Arſchot*,
Mr Bergin,	Cardinal Barbarini,
Mr de Naude,	Aſemanni,
Mr Capel,	Pignorus,
Mr Beſty,	Gualdo,
The Fathers Sirmond,	Peter de la Vallei,
	Aleander,
	Aldrovandus,
	Cittadini,
	Doni,
	Paſqualini,
	Suarez, &c. &c.

The eulogies of Peireſc, by all the learned men of his time, after his death which happened in the year 1637, were collected and printed at Rome, in the following year, 4to, with the title of *Monumentum Romanum*, &c. The praiſes of Peireſc are there given in forty different languages.

Lord Buchan has thought that it would be a great pleaſure, (particularly in the preſent age) to open up this noble treaſure to the world; and it would be very agreeable if literary men would communicate their ſentiments to him through the channel of this miſcellany, or other literary journals, for the determination of ſo voluminous a publication. Nor is it doubted but Mr George Nicol, bookſeller to his Majeſty, or Mr Nicols printer in London, who have on all occaſions ſo liberally promoted every plan for advancing the intereſts of literature, will freely co-operate in promoting ſo laudable an undertaking.

R

PARLIAMENT, [p. 4.]

Sir James Johnſtone, Feb. 1 took his ſeat for the borough of Weymouth

A congratulatory addreſs to the Queen on the nuptials of the Duke and Ducheſs of York was ordered to be preſented; as likewiſe a congratulatory meſſage to the Duke and Ducheſs of York. To the meſſage the Duke and Ducheſs made the following reply: "That they begged leave to return their thanks to the Houſe for their congratulatory compliments."

The Commons, Feb. 8 in a committee of ſupply, voted 16,000 ſeamen, including 4425 marines, for 1792, at 4 l. per man per month, and 5,500,000 l. for paying off Exchequer bills; and on Feb. 15 voted 17,013 men for the land ſervice for 1792.

On Feb. 17. in a committee on the ſtate of the finances and the national debt, Mr Pitt roſe and ſaid, the firſt point to which he was deſirous of calling the attention of the committee, was to the permanent income of the country; to the eſtimates of its future permanent expenditure; to the probable income and expenditure for the preſent; and then to the examination how far the diſtribution of the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund may appear to be permanent and ſolid.

The produce of the permanent taxes, from Jan. 5. 1791, to Jan. 5. 1792, omitting of courſe the amount of the duties laid on for the Spaniſh armament, amounted to £ 14,132,000
To which was to be added, as the real produce of the land and malt duties, 2,558,000
And for the old duty on ſtamps 40,000

Making a total produce of permanent taxes for the year, of £ 16,730,000

It was his wiſh, he ſaid, not to ſtate any ſum for the probable future permanent income of the country, which could fairly be conſidered as too ſanguine, or in any degree doubtful; he would therefore reſt upon the average of the laſt four years of 16,212,000 l. which the future permanent income of the country was not likely to fall below. The future permanent expenditure of the kingdom, as eſtimated by the revenue-committee, amounted to 15,969,000 l. to which was to be added 12,000 l. voted in the laſt ſeſſion as an annuity to the Duke of Clarence; 12,000 l. for the eſtabliſhment in Upper Canada, and ſome further ſums in conſequence of the happy event of the marriage of the Duke of York. The ſum he intended to propoſe on a future day would be 18,000 l. a-year, chargeable upon the conſolidated fund.

He next ſtated the annual reduction that would take place, and likely to be permanent, unforeſeen by the committee when they made their report. Firſt, on the navy; he hoped it would not be neceſſary in future to exceed the vote of the preſent ſeſſion, of 16,000 ſeamen, 2000 leſs than on the former votes, and which would produce a ſaving of 104,000 l. —ſavings by regulations in the dock-yards 10,000 l.—ſaving upon the army eſtabliſhment, after defraying the expences of the late regulations for the comfort of the common ſoldier, &c. 50,000 l —by the expiration of the ſubſidy with the Prince of Heſſe, and which ſubſidy his Majeſty did not deem it neceſſary to renew, 36,000 l. —making together a reduction of 200,000 l. —from which, after taking the additions to the expenditure before ſtated, would leave as the total of the permanent expenditure the ſum of 15,811,000 l.

The *income* therefore of the laſt year, exceeded the eſtabliſhment, *including* the million for the diſcharge of the national debt, by *nine hundred and nineteen thouſand pounds*, and had exceeded the average expenditure of the country for the laſt four years, by 401,000 l.

He next ſtated the ſupply, and ways and means, firſt giving, as uſual, the ſupply already voted, and the eſtimates of what was likely to be voted.

Navy ordinary and extraordinary	£ 1,854,000
Reduction of navy debt	121,000
Total navy	£ 1,985,000
Army ordinary and extraordinary	1,814,000
Ordnance, ordinary, extraordinary, and unprovided	423,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices	145,000
Deficiency in land and malt, grants, intereſt on exchequer bills, and a return to the Bank of 123,000 l. out of the 500,000 l. before taken to the ſervice of the country, forming a total to be provided for of	436,000

Eſtimate deficiency of two years land and malt	£ 320,000
Diſcharge of Exchequer bills iſſued as uſual on land and malt duties	100,000
Permanent taxes to be repealed	400,000
Making, with the fractions, a total ſupply of	£ 5,654,000

The ſum neceſſary for defraying the loyaliſts debentures, and the ſum produced by the lottery, he omitted in his ſtatement, as they balanced each other.

The Rt Hon Gentleman next proceeded to the ways and means, ſtating the land and malt at £ 2,750,000
Surplus of the quarter of April, at 486,000
Future ſurplus of conſolidated fund 2,300,000
Making a total of ways and means, including fractions, to meet the ſupply of £ 5,691,000
From which deduct the ſupply of 5,654,000
Leaving a clear ſurplus of £ 37,000

Having gone through this ſtatement, there was, he ſaid, no reaſon which he could ſee, to induce Gentlemen to heſitate a moment in appropriating 400,000l. of the exceſs of the preſent year's revenue to the further diſcharge of the national debt; 100,000l. for repealing the laſt additional duty on malt; and the remaining 300,000l. to an equal diviſion between a repeal of taxes, and a further annual aid to the million for the diſcharge of the national debt.

The Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid, the deſcription of taxes beſt calculated to be repealed were the aſſeſſed taxes, which were immediately transferred to the purſe of the Exchequer from the pockets of the public; there were alſo certain taxes on articles of conſumption, the taking off of which would afford a reaſonable proſpect of the public feeling the relief in the ſame degree they would feel the repeal of aſſeſſed taxes. The next object by which the Houſe ought to be influenced was, to relieve thoſe who ought firſt to be relieved; namely, the moſt indigent and induſtrious claſs of the people: the firſt tax he ſhould therefore propoſe to be repealed, would be the *laſt additional duty on malt*, which produced 100,000l. The next would be, the tax on *Female Servants*, which was paid chiefly by the poorer order of families, and, as far as accounts were received, affected 90,000 families, and produced 31,000l. The next was, a tax on *Waggons and Carts*, which fell chiefly upon thoſe employed in agriculture; it affected 90,000 perſons, and produced 30,000l. The next was one which applied to the pooreſt of all the orders of the community, the *three ſhilling Houſe Tax*, for houſes under ſeven windows. The tax, he ſaid, fell upon between three and four hundred thouſand houſes, and produced 56,000l. The next would be the laſt halfpenny per pound upon *Candles*, with the exception of wax and ſpermaceti: He ſhould propoſe to repeal this on a given day, and to make an allowance to the tallow chandler for the ſtock on hand, that no pretence whatever might be left for keeping back the relief from the public.

The total amount of the taxes he had mentioned, excluding the malt, which was provided for, would amount to 220,000l annually.

Should the committee agree with him, that if any relief was to be given, the taxes he had ſtated ought to be the firſt repealed, the only queſtion then remaining to be decided upon would be, whether it was prudent to divide the ſurplus, and give relief.

The Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid, that they had no reaſon to fear too great a diminution of the revenue by the repeal; on the contrary, he hoped to convince them, that there exiſted abundant reaſons to induce them to expect to be enabled to appropriate ſtill farther ſums (notwithſtanding the repeal of the taxes he had ſtated) to accelerate the diſcharge of the national debt. The queſtion of the price at which purchaſes could be made, now being in a great meaſure at an end, by the riſe of the three per cents, which, though at firſt ſight may appear an event likely to retard the reduction, would have, in his opinion, a very different effect. The Right Hon. Gentleman, after having ſtated that the threes could always be diſcharged at par, ſpoke of the fours, and of meaſures he ſhould bring forward for their reduction; but whether to three at once, or to three and an half, would be future matter for the diſcuſſion of the Houſe; as would be the mode of reducing the fives, whenever the period arrived at which they ſhould be redeemable. In four years ſubſequent to the preſent period, the American debentures

bentures would be nearly discharged; and if the public should continue, after that period, a lottery, which he had no doubt would produce 300,000 l. annually, he would propose to the House to divide the sum so raised, 150,000 l. to the annual reduction of taxes, and 150,000 l. to the acceleration of the discharge of the national debt:—calculating upon these grounds, he said, in four years, allowing for the reduction of the four per cents. for the appropriation of the present 200,000 l. and for the 150,000 l. arising from a lottery, sufficient progress would be made to purchase 25,000,000 l. of the debt, and enable the public to reduce the fives in eight years.

It was not to be understood, however, that the sinking fund was to have the whole benefit of the interest redeemed by these operations, to which the faith of Parliament was pledged, till the annual sum applicable to the redemption of debt amounted to four millions. When this was stated in 1786, the looking forward to it at an early period, would have been treated as chimerical; calculating, however, on the income and expenditure as he had stated them, it might be expected in 1808; so that in fifteen years from the present time would that surplus of four millions, which neither he, nor those who thought most favourably of the plan of redemption, a few years back have ventured even to hope at so early a period, actually be at the disposal of parliament. He was not so sanguine as to look for the uninterrupted continuance of those fortunate circumstances which had contributed so much to accelerate this period. He could not expect that in fifteen years no accident would happen to retard it; but of this he was sure, that as far as a judgement could be formed on present circumstances, such accidents were less to be apprehended than at any former period.

The encrease of our revenue was likely to be permanent, as it had arisen by a continued gradation for some years back. The revenue of the present year exceeded the revenue of the year 1786, by 2,300,000 l. that of 1783, in a sum very little short of 4,000,000 l. one million of the increase was on new taxes; one million on articles in which frauds had been prevalent, but which frauds were now checked; and two millions would be found diffused over the general articles of consumption. The increase of imports, on the first view, might be considered disadvantageous to the country: but the increase of our imports were advantageous, for they consisted principally of raw materials, which, though not the cause, was the effect and shewed the increasing wealth of the nation. The increase on the excise also pointed out the permanency of the revenue, and the increased population and prosperity of the kingdom; the articles on which the chief rise was, were beer and ale, which had been uniformly progressive; on home-made spirits; on candles, soap, wine, tobacco, bricks, tiles, starch, and other articles. The duties raised by stamps had risen since the war more than 700,000 l and produced in the last year 1,200,000 l. The post-office, in 1785, produced 238,000 l.—in 1786, 277,000 l. and in the last, 388,000 l.

Imports in 1782, were in value 9,714,000 l. In 1790, 19,130,000 l. Exports of British manufactures in 1783, were 9,109,000 l. In the following year, 10,409,000 l. In 1790, 14,921,000 l. and in 1791, 16,420,000 l.

When we thus saw the revenue, and the trade of the country encreasing, it was natural to inquire into the causes. Of these, the first was undoubtedly the industry and energy of the country, but there must be secondary causes to give to this its effect. The increase of skill in our artizans and manufacturers, the great improvements in the application of machinery, and the various ways by which labour is saved, subdivided, and expedited by ingenuity, had done much, and the facility of credit, arising from the confidence in the public faith, gave great advantages to the manufacturers at home, and, by enabling the merchant to extend his credit abroad, gave great advantages in the foreign market. The success of our fisheries, and of our enterprises of all kinds, aided it; the commercial treaty with France, though her market was much abated by her present *distracted state*, also aided it; but the extensive and permanent cause of our prosperity, and pre-eminence in commerce and manufactures, was the increase of our capital, which must have a rapid and an astonishing effect indeed, when once arrived at an advanced period. This subject was never clearly ascertained, until the writings of that able man, now unfortunately no more, Dr Adam Smith, on the wealth of nations, were published. The profits

of one year produced profit on another, and operated as compound intereſt; but great as thoſe profits have been, the increaſe of capital thereby muſt render them in future ſtill greater; its velocity accelerated its velocity, and would counteract the miſchiefs which it might in future ſuffer by an interruption of the peace of the kingdom; but if peace ſhould continue for any length of time, the ultimate increaſe of the capital of the kingdom could not be calculated, to its utmoſt perfection, while one ſpot of her ground remained uncultivated, or while a foreign market was to be explored. The people had a right to entertain the pleaſing hope, that their time of trial was paſt, they had to look with ſatisfaction at the preſent, and with confidence to the future. On this ſituation of our affairs, he congratulated the Houſe, and he congratulated the country, and expreſſed his anxious and firmeſt prayer, that there might be no intermiſſion in the vigilance and watchfulneſs of the legiſlature; that they might attend carefully and ſtrictly to every object of the finance and the welfare of the kingdom; that the people might, as they deſerved, have continued to them under the bleſſing of a divine and gracious Providence, the happineſs and proſperity they were now actually enjoying. He concluded by moving,

"That the laſt additional duty on malt do ceaſe on April 5, 1792."

Mr Sheridan queſtioned the fact of the finances being in ſo flouriſhing a condition as they had been repreſented. He obſerved he had been long in the habit of oppoſing the Right Hon Gentleman on the ſubject of finance, becauſe he had always diſputed the reality of his ſtatements on that point.

Mr Fox obſerved, that though he ſaw little inclination in the Houſe to differ in opinion on the propriety of eaſing the people of the taxes with which they were burdened, and of reducing that great enemy to the conſtitution, the national debt, to as great an extent as circumſtances would allow; yet he ſhould neglect his duty to his conſtituents, if he were to continue altogether ſilent on the preſent occaſion. It was not without infinite regret, Mr Fox declared, that he heard that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which recommended it to them to take off the taxes which had been impoſed on his ſubjects. The precedent was unconſtitutional and dangerous; it was an interference of the executive power that tended to abridge the deliberative rights of the repreſentatives of the people. With regard to himſelf, it placed him in a moſt delicate, unpleaſant, and cruel ſituation. Many of the taxes that were propoſed to be taken off, had been oppoſed by him at the time they were firſt brought forward in that Houſe, and had always experienced his ſtrongeſt diſapprobation; the malt tax, and that on female ſervants, were particularly in this predicament, of courſe it was not to be ſuppoſed that he ſhould vote otherwiſe than for their repeal. If his opinion, however, was aſked as to the prudence of the meaſure, whatever loſs he might ſuſtain in reſpect to popularity, he certainly ſhould not deem it prudent to take off taxes under the preſent circumſtances, for he did not conceive that they warranted ſuch a procedure. As an honeſt man, therefore, he ſhould be reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of diſapproving of his Majeſty's recommendation, and of oppoſing the repeal of taxes, the impoſition of which he had ever conſidered as impolitic and unjuſt. Mr Fox touched on ſome other topics, but inſiſted moſt ſtrongly on this circumſtance, and enforced his arguments by many pointed obſervations. Mr Pitt's motions were carried.

On Feb 29 Mr Whitbread moved, That this Houſe do immediately reſolve into a committee to take into conſideration the papers on the table relative to the ſubject of the late war between the Porte and Ruſſia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he had heard no reaſon for this motion, and until ſome reaſon ſhould be given, he did not imagine the Houſe would vote it.

The motion was, by conſent, withdrawn; after which Mr Whitbread again roſe. He ſaid, that by the papers on the table, mutilated and garbled as they were, it was evident that his Majeſty's miniſters had, in their conduct relative to the war between the Empreſs and the Porte, done violence to the conſtitution, to the intereſt, and to the honour of their country. He reprobated in ſtrong terms the confidence which had been given to the miniſter, as the means by which he had been enabled to commence an armament, and to reduce his country to the moſt abject ſtate of humiliation, by giving up

up every object for which he had armed; and concluded by moving the three following reſolutions:

1ſt, "That no arrangement, reſpecting Ockzakow and its diſtrict, appears to have been capable of affecting the political or commercial intereſts of this country, ſo as to juſtify any hoſtile interference on the part of Great Britain between Ruſſia and the Porte.

2dly, "That the interference of Great Britain for the purpoſe of preventing the ceſſion of the ſaid fortreſs, and its diſtrict, to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has been wholly unſucceſsful.

3dly, "That his Majeſty's miniſters, in endeavouring, by means of an armed force, to compel the Empreſs of Ruſſia to abandon her claim to Oczakow and its diſtrict, and in continuing an armament after the object for which it was propoſed had been relinquiſhed, have been guilty of groſs miſconduct, tending to incur unneceſſary expences, and to diminiſh the influence of the Britiſh nation in Europe."

The motions having been ſeconded,

Col. Macleod roſe in their ſuport. He reprobated the armament as impolitic and unjuſt, and declared that the conduct of adminiſtration in the late negotiation had induced him to withdraw all confidence from them. He conſidered miniſters to be actuated by two principles; the firſt of which was the interfering in the affairs of other nations, and acting the part of a buſy body; and the ſecond, in keeping their places.

Mr Jenkinſon (ſon of Lord Hawkeſbury) gave his maiden ſpeech in ſupport of adminiſtration. He ſtated the policy of our alliance with Pruſſia, and, having argued the danger to which that power was expoſed by the progreſs of the Imperial arms againſt the Porte, entered into a refutation of the aſſertion, that the war on the part of the Turks was a war of aggreſſion: he took a review of the conduct of the Empreſs, in her obtaining the Crimea, in her promoting a rebellion in Egypt, in her laying claim to Beſſarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and in the repeated conceſſions ſhe forced from the Porte, until they were under the neceſſity of reſorting to a war for the ſafety of their remaining dominions in Europe. The armament was, he ſaid, taken up for the purpoſe of obtaining the beſt poſſible terms of peace for the Porte. In propoſing terms of peace to nations at war, it was neceſſary to conſider on whoſe ſide the juſtice and the ſucceſs of the war was. In the preſent, all the juſtice was found on one ſide, and all the ſucceſs on the other. In that ſituation, the terms moſt likely to conciliate were thoſe founded on the *ſtatus quo*; but though thoſe terms were not fully obtained, it could not be denied that the Empreſs had lowered her terms as ſoon as ſhe became acquainted with the interference of England and Pruſſia in ſupport of the Turk; for, prior to ſuch interference, ſhe had ſtated as her *ultimate* terms, founded in *extreme moderation*, the demand of the ceſſion of Oczakow, and the erection of Beſſarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, into an independent ſovereignty, under a Prince of the Chriſtian faith; and which, if agreed to, would nearly have put an end to the Turkiſh Empire in Europe. After her propoſal of thoſe terms, the Imperial arms were attended with continued and conſiderable ſucceſs: what then induced her to lower thoſe terms, and to forego her *moderate* demand of taking from Turky three of its principal provinces to erect into a ſovereignty, but our armament? By the interpoſition of England and Pruſſia, the *ſtatus quo* had been obtained of Auſtria—and by the ſame interpoſition Ruſſia had lowered her claims. But it was contended, that immediately upon Ruſſia's claiming Oczakow, and the diſtrict between the Bog and the Dneiſter, our armament ſhould have ceaſed, and thoſe terms ultimately obtained ſhould at firſt have been admitted: this, he contended, would have been groſsly impolitic; for to have given better terms to Ruſſia than to Auſtria, when both were equally ſituated, might have given occaſion to the Emperor, who never was remarkable for good faith, to have ſeized the opportunity of refuſing to fulfil his engagements—the conſequences of which would have been, that the Turks would again have been involved in a double war, and this country expoſed to the ridicule of Europe, for not having gained by their interference a ſingle advantage for the power whoſe intereſt they had eſpouſed.

He ſaid, it was the duty of his Majeſty's miniſters to watch with a jealous eye every change in the affairs of the continent, and to attend to the maintenance of the balance of power; which, though it might not accord with the opinions of many of the preſent times, would be found,

found, he had no heſitation to declare, an attention founded both in policy and in juſtice; which policy, had it been adopted, would have prevented the long and bloody wars in the time of King William and Queen Anne.

He thanked God the preſent times were not favourable to wars of ambition and conqueſt, they were now reprobated throughout Europe; but in England, above all other countries, it was right they ſhould be reprobated, for on peace our greatneſs as a nation depended. Let gentlemen conſider what had been gained by the interference of adminiſtration; let them look to what was the ſtate of Europe, and what the probable future increaſe of wars, before the interference of Pruſſia and England; and then let them compare the ſmall expence of obtaining the peace of Europe with the great increaſe of our revenue occaſioned by that peace. He truſted, that when gentlemen examined into the ſubject, they would find that his Majeſty's miniſters had acted neither as impolitic nor as bad men; but what they had originally propoſed was right; that what they had obtained was conſiderable; and that they would have gained ſtill more, had the ſame confidence given to the miniſter on that ſide of the Houſe been given to him alſo from the other.

Mr Grey ſpoke at conſiderable length for the motion; and in the courſe of his ſpeech introduced a letter* from the Grand Vizier to Sir Robert Ainſlie, our ambaſſador at Conſtantinople; the authenticity of which he could not however vouch for. In this letter the Grand Signior declares, that "he wars for himſelf, and for himſelf makes peace." "We deſire you (ſays the Vizier) to tell your court that their mediation is unexpected; I am not commanded to thank you for it, for the Divan has deemed it *impertinent*. It has been your aim to embroil all mankind, and thereafter to profit by your perfidy. We aſk not, want not, nor deſire your commerce, becauſe our merchants have been ſacrificed to your double dealings; you have no religion but gain; avarice is your only God, and the Chriſtian faith you profeſs but a maſk for your hypocriſy. That you may be convinced this is our will, we command you not to return an anſwer."

Mr Sheridan inſiſted, that the conduct of the Britiſh miniſter ought to reſemble the Britiſh conſtitution, to be open, generous, and brave; but that Mr Pitt at the very inſtant he was ſupplicating the Empreſs, maintained a haughty reſerve in that houſe, while that myſtery into which he towered was bottomed by ſhallow craft.

Mr Dundas expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the letter read by Mr Grey, which he conſidered had been fabricated at home. ——He defended the ſilence of Mr Pitt; for, as he ſtood in the ſituation of a perſon accuſed, it was fit he ſhould know the whole of the charges exhibited againſt him before he proceeded to his defence. He took a large view of the many provocations formerly given to this country by the Empreſs, particularly her conduct in the Armed Neutrality; and contended, that if Auſtria and Ruſſia had been permitted to deſtroy the Turkiſh Empire, the ruin of our ally, the King of Pruſſia, muſt have been almoſt inevitable.

The debate was adjourned to next day, when Mr Fox delivered a ſpeech of conſiderable length. He allowed that we ſhould not be wholly inattentive to the balance of power in Europe, but then we ſhould not interfere in continental diſputes, except where our intereſts were obviouſly and materially involved; but of the two evils, it was far better, he ſaid, wholly to neglect continental politics, than to interfere on every ſlight occaſion, as ſeemed of late to be the ſyſtem of miniſters. It had been contended, he ſaid, as a juſtification of the armament, that Oczakow was the key of the Turkiſh dominions; and that, in poſſeſſion of Ruſſia, it would endanger the peace of Europe; but it was immaterial to him in ſupport of the motion, in which way Oczakow was conſidered, for if it was treated as of little importance, the armament ought not to have taken place; and if it was treated as of much importance, and as a point in which the permanent intereſts of this country were involved, the object of the armament ought not to have been abandoned. The interference of miniſters had been made upon no other ground than to diſplay their power, and exhibit a policy ſimilar to that of the intriguing and contemptible ſyſtem of the former government of France. In that interfe-

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* This letter has been generally regarded as a mere *fabrication* to ſerve certain political views and purpoſes.

rence, however miniſters had calculated upon the magnanimity of the Empreſs by their own puſillanimity; what they demanded inſolently, they puſillanimouſly gave up. In the commencement of the negotiation and armament, they dragged the majority of that Houſe through the dirt and mire of confidence, and in its termination they had dragged the name of the King, and the honour of the nation, through the mud and filth of ignominy; the miniſter had ſacrificed reputation to power, had abuſed the confidence, and had degraded the dignity, of the nation. The Rt Hon. Gentleman inſiſted upon the bad conſequences that would ariſe to future armaments from the conduct of the miniſter; and concluded by aſſerting, that every fact, and every information on the table, juſtified him in voting, that the miniſter had been guilty of groſs miſconduct.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into the wiſdom of continental alliances, and the maintenance of the balance of power, as a principle for the general happineſs of the world, and the prevention of wars of injuſtice and aggrandizement. He ſhewed the importance of Turky to the balance of Europe, the danger to which it had been expoſed by the machinations of the Imperial courts, and the progreſs of the Imperial arms; and the intereſt which this country and Holland had invariably taken in ſupport of Turky, from the period when the views of Ruſſia were firſt directed to innovate upon the poſſeſſions of the Porte for the purpoſe of erecting herſelf into a maritime power. So far back, he ſaid as the reign of King William, England and Holland were the mediators of the peace of Carlowitz, and from that time to the preſent had acted as the mediators in every war between Ruſſia and the Porte.—The Rt Hon. Gentleman next entered into the importance of our alliance with Pruſſia and Holland, and into the policy of the laſt interference between Ruſſia and the Porte, for the mutual ſafety of each of the allies, whoſe intereſts were endangered by the progreſs Ruſſia had made, to what had long been her object, the eſtabliſhment of a power on the Black Sea. Were ſhe permitted to obtain that object, the conſequences could not be foreſeen, for ſhe would thereby be enabled to force herſelf into the ſyſtem of Europe as a formidable maritime power. He argued from her paſt conduct towards this country, that upon the moſt favourable view, the manner in which ſhe might exerciſe that power, when gained, would be hazardous; was it then, he aſked, right or politic in the preſent maritime powers of Europe, to run the hazard of a die, and expoſe themſelves to the conſequences of her will, into which ſcale ſhe might think proper to throw the weight of her maritime ſtrength? Upon thoſe grounds he juſtified the interference of this country in the war; an interference founded upon the principle of eſtabliſhing and maintaining a permanent peace.—He was not afraid, he ſaid, of having his conduct minutely examined into, being convinced that the Houſe would agree with him upon a compariſon of all the circumſtances of the caſe, that he did his duty to his country in adviſing the interference; and that he had alſo done his duty in adviſing the object to be relinquiſhed which he firſt recommended. He ſtated the diviſion of the public opinion out of that Houſe; the influence which might be made by the oppoſition in that Houſe, and other concurring circumſtances, as ſufficient ground to render that ſubſtantial policy to decline, which before was ſubſtantial policy to adopt.—He contended, that the oppoſition in that Houſe had encouraged the Empreſs to inſiſt upon terms ſhe otherwiſe would not have inſiſted upon, and that to ſuch oppoſition was it ſolely owing that the negotiation had not been attended with full and complete ſucceſs. That oppoſition, however honeſtly and conſcientiouſly made, had given abundant reaſon to the Houſe to deplore its effects, for it had prevented the attainment, without a war, of objects which would have been of the greateſt advantage to the country. The triumph of the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) was a triumph over the intereſts and the councils of his country, not a triumph over the enemies of his country. Such a triumph he no more envied him in, than he did in the honours which he had received elſewhere. The Rt Hon. Gentleman entered into a juſtification of the continuance of the armament, until the terms of peace had been finally ſettled; and aſſerted, in anſwer to the reports of this country having inſtigated the Turks to the war, and Sweden to join in it, that neither were founded in truth; the

Turks

Turks had received no encouragement from England to commence the war, nor had Sweden any to join in it; equally untrue were the aſſertions of our unjuſt interference in the affairs of Brabant, and our deviation from any engagement with Proſſia: on the contrary, every engagement England had entered into, had ſtrictly and honourably been abided by; and it would be found, that inſtead of our own conduct being reprobated by the Porte, the reverſe was the fact.

Mr Fox roſe to explain; and, alluding to Mr Pitt's aſſerting that he envied him not the honours he had received elſewhere, he ſaid, whenever any power in Europe paid him a compliment, he felt himſelf grateful for it, and it became the more acceptable to him, when from a power which, in his opinion, was as naturally an ally to this country as Holland, and was a power with whom he had always conſidered it to be the intereſt of this country to be politically and commercially connected.

The firſt motion was negatived without a diviſion, the ſecond was loſt by the previous queſtion, and the third, on a diviſion, was negatived, the numbers being, Ayes 116, Noes 244, majority 128.

The ſubject of the Ruſſian armament was introduced into the Houſe of Peers by Lord Porcheſter, who moved, that his Majeſty's miniſters had abuſed the confidence repoſed in them by this Houſe in the addreſs of March laſt.

The ſpeakers for the motion were Lord Rawdon, Carliſle, Loughborough, Stormont, Guildford, &c. againſt it, Lord Grenville, Hawkeſbury, the Chancellor, &c. The queſtion was negatived by a majority of 79.

Impriſonment *of the* Learned.

[From Curioſities of Literature, lately publiſhed.]

IMpriſonment ſeems not much to have diſturbed the man of letters in the progreſs of his ſtudies.

It was in priſon that Boethius compoſed his excellent book on the Conſolations of Philoſophy.

Grotius wrote, in his confinement, his Commentary on St Matthew.

Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monaſtery in Portugal, compoſed his excellent Paraphraſes on the Pſalms of David.

Peliſſon, during five years confinement for ſome ſtate affairs, purſued with ardour his ſtudies in the Greek language, in philoſophy, and particularly in theology, and produced ſeveral good compoſitions.

Michael Cervantes compoſed the beſt and moſt agreeable book in the Spaniſh language during his captivity in Barbary.

Fleta, a well known and very excellent little law-production, was written by a perſon confined in the Fleet priſon for debt, but whoſe name has not been preſerved.

Louis XII. when he was Duke of Orleans, being taken priſoner at the battle of St Aubin, was long confined in the tower of Bourges; and, applying himſelf to his ſtudies, which he had hitherto neglected, he became in conſequence an able and enlightened monarch.

Margaret, Queen of Henry IV King of France, confined in the Louvre, purſued very warmly the ſtudies of elegant literature; and compoſed a very ſkilful Apology for the irregularities of her conduct.

Charles I. during his cruel confinement at Holmſby, wrote that excellent book intitled *The Portrait of a King*; which is addreſſed to his ſon, and where the political reflections will be found not unworthy of Tacitus. This work has, however, been attributed, by his enemies, to a Dr Gawden, who was incapable of writing a ſingle paragraph of it.

Queen Eliſabeth, while confined by her ſiſter Mary, wrote ſome very charming poems, which we do not find ſhe ever could equal after her enlargement: and Mary Queen of Scots, during her long impriſonment by Eliſabeth, produced many pleaſing poetic compoſitions.

Sir Walter Raleigh, according to his own orthography, produced, in his confinement, his Hiſtory of the World; of which it is obſerved, to employ the language of Hume, "they had leiſure to reflect on the hardſhip, not to ſay injuſtice, of his ſentence. They pitied his active and enterpriſing ſpirit, which languiſhed in the rigours of confinement. They were ſtruck with the extenſive genius of the man who, being educated amidſt negotiation and military enterpriſes, had ſurpaſſed in the purſuits of literature even thoſe of the moſt recluſe and ſedentary lives; and they admired his unbroken magnanimity, which, at his age, and under his circumſtances, could engage him to undertake and execute ſo great a work as his Hiſtory of the world."

NE

NEW BOOKS.

A Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Sallee, Mogodore, Santa Cruz, Tarudant; and thence over Mount Atlas to Morocco: including a particular account of the Royal Harem, &c. By William Lempriere, Surgeon. 8vo. 7 s. *boards.* Walter, *Charing-cross, &c.*

IN September 1789, Muley Abfulem, the favourite ſon of Sidi Mahomet, then Emperor of Morocco, but who died in the year 1790, applied, through the Britiſh Conſul at Tangier, to Gen. O'Hara, Governor of Gibraltar, requeſting the Governor to ſend a medical gentleman to attend him, he being then in a dangerous ſtate of health. He promiſed that the perſon ſent ſhould have his expences defrayed, be treated with the utmoſt reſpect, be liberally rewarded for his profeſſional exertions, and ſhould be diſmiſſed whenever his preſence was required at the garriſon. He promiſed, moreover, the releaſe of the maſter and nine ſeamen belonging to an Engliſh veſſel, who, having been ſhipwrecked on the African coaſt, had been carried into ſlavery by the wild Arabs. Induced by theſe liberal offers, and prompted alſo by ſo favourable an opportunity of gratifying his curioſity reſpecting a region little known by European travellers, the author of this work accepted the commiſſion.

On Mr Lempriere's arrival at Tangier, he found two black horſemen, armed, in waiting to eſcort him: and the governor there had orders to ſupply him with a tent, mules for his journey, and an interpreter. The difficulty of finding a perſon ſufficiently verſed in the Engliſh and Arabic tongues, to act in this capacity, was eaſily overcome, by an expedient ſuited to the place where it was practiſed, and which is thus related:

"After ſearching the whole town in vain, the governor ordered, during the Jewiſh hour of prayer, that enquiries ſhould be made among all the ſynagogues for a perſon who underſtood both languages. An unfortunate Jew, whoſe occupation was that of ſelling fruit about the ſtreets of Gibraltar, and who had come to Tangier merely to ſpend a few days with his wife and family during a Jewiſh feſtival, being unacquainted with the intent of the enquiry, unguardedly anſwered in the affirmative. Without further ceremony the poor man was dragged away from his friends and home, and conſtrained by force to accompany me."

On this violent arreſt of the poor Jew, the conſul's houſe was inſtantly beſet by a mob of women, who, with outrageous lamentations, petitioned for his releaſe from ſo perilous a ſervice; the Jews being very ill treated by the Moors when not under ſome controul. They were pacified, however, on receiving aſſurances from both the gentlemen, that care ſhould be taken of his wife during his abſence; that he ſhould be protected from inſult; and ſhould be ſent back without any expence to him, when they arrived at Mogodore, where another interpreter was to be furniſhed; and, laſtly, that, on his good behaviour, he ſhould be rewarded.

Thus equipped, Mr Lempriere ſet forward on his expedition, travelling to the ſouthward along the ſhore, through a barren mountainous country, thin of inhabitants, and thoſe whom he met were very poor and miſerable. As a ſpecimen of what accommodation he might expect,—when he came to uſe his tent, he found it ſo tattered and out of order in every reſpect, that he was reduced to place his bed under a hedge, and to make uſe of his tent only as a ſide covering. At whatever town he reſted, the rumour of the arrival of a Chriſtian doctor always brought a crowd of patients round him, preſenting their hands that he might feel their pulſes; from which they expected him both to diſcover and cure their reſpective maladies: juſt as reaſonably as Nebuchadnezzar required his ſoothſayers not only to interpret his dream, but to relate the dream itſelf, which had eſcaped his royal memory.

Proceeding down from Tangier thro' Larache, Mamora, Sallee, Azamore, Saffi, Mogodore, and Santa Cruz, of all which places he gives ſome deſcription, Mr Lempriere at length reached Tarudant where he found his royal patient. The reader will be amuſed with the circumſtances attending his firſt audience:

"Upon my arrival at Tarudant, without being allowed time to diſmount, I was immediately carried to the reſidence of the prince, which is ſituated about half a mile to the ſouth of the town. At a ſhort diſtance, the houſe, which is ſmall, and was built by the prince, has a great appearance of neatneſs; but that want of taſte and convenience, which is

universally the characteristic of the Moorish buildings, is presently discernible when it is narrowly inspected. It is composed of tabby *, and is surrounded with a high square wall, which also incloses two tolerably neat gardens, planned by an European, and now under the care of a Spanish renegado. The apartments, which are all on the ground-floor, are square and lofty, opening into a court, in the centre of which is a fountain. The entrance is through a small arched door-way which leads into a court-yard, where on one side are a few out-houses; on the other, the space allotted for the horses of the prince. As the climate is open and fine, there are few or no stables in this country, but the horses are kept out in an open yard, and held by pins fixed in the ground.

There is not much of magnificence, it must be confessed, in this introduction, nor did any thing occur to counteract the unfavourable impression, previous to our entering the apartment of the prince. The chamber into which I was conducted, I found a small room with seats in the walls; and there it is customary for all persons to wait till their names are announced. I observed a number of singular looking persons attending here, and as I was not much disposed to make one of their company, instead of sitting, I amused myself, as other Europeans do, with walking about the room. In this exercise, however, I was a solitary performer; for the Moors, whatever be their object, whether business, conversation, or amusement, are generally seated; and indeed so novel to them was my deportment in this respect, that they concluded I was either distracted in my intellect, or saying my prayers.

After being detained in this disagreeable situation for about an hour, orders were brought from the prince for my immediate introduction, with my interpreter. From the chamber where we had been waiting, we passed through a long and dark entry, which at its termination introduced us to a square court-yard, floored with checquered tiling, into which the prince's room opened, by means of large folding doors. These were curiously painted of various colours, in the form of checquers. The immediate entrance to the room was neat; it was a very large arched door-way, curiously ornamented with checquered tiling, and forming a small porch, or antichamber. The room was lofty, square, and floored with checquered tiling; the walls stuccoed, and the cieling painted of various colours. Much of the beauty of the room was lost for want of windows, which is a defect observable in most Moorish houses.

I found the prince sitting cross-legged, on a mattress covered with fine white linen, and placed on the floor; this, with a narrow and long piece of carpeting that fronted him, on which were seated his Moorish friends, was the only furniture in the room. Upon my first entrance, and delivering the consul's letter of introduction, which, according to the custom of the country, was presented in a silk hankerchief, I was addressed by the prince with the salutation, *Bon tibib, bono Anglaise*; which is a mixture of Arabic and Spanish, meaning, "You are a good doctor, the English are good; and was ordered with my interpreter to sit down on the floor, between the prince and his visitors; when I was immediately interrogated by every one present, each having a question to put to me, and that of the most insignificant kind.

The prince expressed great pleasure at my arrival, wished to know whether I came voluntarily or not, and whether the English physicians were in high repute. To the first question I replied that I was sent by order of the governor of Gibraltar: to the second, I felt it a duty which I owed to truth and to my country, to answer in the affirmative. He then desired me immediately to feel his pulse, and to examine his eyes, one of which was darkened by a cataract, and the other affected with a spasmodic complaint; and requested me to inform him, whether I would undertake to cure him, and how soon? My answer was, that I wished to consider his case maturely before I gave my opinion; and in a day or two I should be a better judge.

One of his particular friends observed to him, from seeing me without a beard, for I had shaved in the morning, I was too young to be an able physician. An other

"* The manner of preparing TABBY, of which all their best edifices are formed, is, I believe, the only remains of their ancient knowledge at present existing. It consists of a mixture of mortar and very small stones, beaten tight in a wooden case, and suffered to dry, when it forms a cement equal to the solid rock."

other remarked, that I had put powder in my hair on purpose to disguise my age; and a third insisted, that it was not my own hair. But what seemed to produce the greatest astonishment among them, was my dress, which from its closeness, the Moorish dress being quite loose, they were certain must occasion pain, and be-disagreeably warm.

The reader may be assured, that a part of this conversation was not very entertaining to me; and indeed, after the great fatigue which I had undergone, I could well have dispensed with most of their interrogatories; but instead of dismission and the repose which I wished and expected, my patience was exhausted by the absurd curiosity of the whole court, who one after another intreated me to favour them with my opinion, and inform them of the state of their health, merely by feeling the pulse. Having acquitted myself to the best of my ability in this curious enquiry, the prince informed me, he had prepared for my reception a good house, whither he desired me to retire, and visit him the following morning early, when I was to examine his case more particularly.

The good house promised me by the prince, proved to be a miserable room in the Jewdry, that is, the part of the suburb inhabited by the Jews, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. It was, however, the habitation of the prince's principal Jew, and the best in the place. This apartment, which was on the ground-floor, was narrow and dirty, having no windows to it, but opening by means of large folding doors into a court, where three Jewish families, who lived all in the same house, threw the whole of their rubbish and dirt. I suppose my feelings might be rendered more acute by the disappointment, for on being introduced into this wretched hovel, I was so struck with horror and disgust, that I was on the point of mounting my horse for the purpose of asking the prince for another apartment; but upon being told it was the best in the town, and reflecting that I had voluntarily entered upon these difficulties, I determined to struggle through them as well as I could, and consented for the present to acquiesce in this indifferent fare.

I took, however, the first opportunity of representing my disagreeable situation to the prince, who gave orders for apartments to be fitted up for me in his garden; but from the slowness of the masons, they were not finished in time for me to occupy them before I left Tarudant. The prince's Jew had directions to supply me with every thing that was necessary; and while at Tarudant I had no reason whatever to complain of any inattention on the part of the Prince."

From the description of the prince's complaints, it will appear that Mr Lempriere was engaged in no very pleasing nor hopeful undertaking:

"Upon my visiting the prince the following day, and examining into the nature of his complaint, I found it to be of the most desperate kind; but as I had travelled near five hundred miles to see him, I could not be satisfied to return back without attempting something. I therefore gave a formal opinion to the prince in writing, stating, that I could by no means absolutely undertake to cure him; that I could not even flatter him with very great hopes of success; but that if he chose to give my plan of treatment a trial for a couple of months, we could then judge whether the disease was likely to be removed. This plan was approved of, and he immediately began his course of medicines.

I have already intimated, that the prince had totally lost the use of one eye by a cataract; and I may add, that he had nearly lost that of the other by a spasm, which threatened to end in a gutta serena, and which had drawn the eye so much towards the nose, as sometimes to exclude the appearance of the pupil. The only remains of sight left, were merely sufficient to enable him to see large bodies, without distinguishing any of them particularly. The spasm was the disease which I was ordered to cure.

But these were by no means the limits of the prince's complaints. For, in truth, his whole frame was so enervated by a course of debauchery, that I found it necessary to put him under a strict regimen; to enforce the observance of which, I committed from time to time my directions to writing. They were translated into Arabic, and one copy delivered to the Prince, and the other to his confidential friend, who undertook, at my request, to see them carried into execution.

As I administered internal as well as topical remedies, I made a point of giving them to my patient with my own hand. The prince made no difficulty of swallowing

ſwallowing the medicine, however nauſeous; but it was a long time before I could make him comprehend, how a medicine introduced into the ſtomach could afford any relief to the eye. I muſt, however, do him the juſtice to ſay, that I found him a more apt diſciple than any of his attendants. Many of them could not be made at all to underſtand the action of medicines, and of conſequence were full of prejudices againſt my mode of treatment."

Nevertheleſs, Mr Lempriere had the ſatisfaction to find the prince's ſight grow better under his care, and had ſufficient opportunities to gain experience from a variety of other patients who applied to him. One article of his experience is compriſed in the following terms: "The generality of them proved inſolent, ungrateful, and many who viſited my habitation, notorious thieves." The confidence of the prince, on his amendment, induced him to deſire Mr Lempriere to attend his harem, in which were ſeveral ladies who had occaſion for his aſſiſtance. In this ſanctuary, the curioſity of the inmates was no leſs excited by the extraordinary appearance of the Chriſtian doctor, than was his, at the novelty of ſuch a claſs of patients:

"Upon receiving the prince's orders to attend his ladies, one of his friends was immediately diſpatched with me to the gate of the Harem; with directions to the Alcaide of the eunuchs to admit myſelf and interpreter whenever I thought it neceſſary.

The eunuchs, who have entire charge of the women, and who in fact live always among them, are the children of negro ſlaves. They are generally either very ſhort and fat; or elſe tall, deformed, and lame. Their voices have that particular tone which is obſervable in youths who are juſt arrived at manhood; and their perſons altogether afford a diſguſting image of weakneſs and effeminacy. From the truſt repoſed in them by their maſters, and the conſequence which it gives them, the eunuchs exceed in inſolence and pride every other claſs of people in the country. They diſplayed indeed ſo much of it towards me, that I was obliged, in my own defence, to complain of them once or twice, and have them puniſhed.

Attended by one of theſe people, after paſſing the gate of the Harem, which is always locked, and under the care of a guard of eunuchs, we entered a narrow and dark paſſage, which ſoon brought us to the court, into which the women's chambers open. We here ſaw numbers of both black and white women and children; ſome concubines, ſome ſlaves, and others hired domeſtics.

Upon their obſerving the unuſual figure of an European, the whole multitude in a body ſurrounded me, and expreſſed the utmoſt aſtoniſhment at my dreſs and appearance. Some ſtood motionleſs, with their hands lifted up, their eyes fixed, and their mouths open, in the uſual attitude of wonder and ſurprize. Some burſt into immoderate fits of laughter; while others again came up, and, with uncommon attention, eyed me from head to foot. The parts of my dreſs which ſeemed moſt to attract their notice, were my buckles, buttons, and ſtockings; for neither men nor women in this country wear any thing of the kind. With reſpect to the club of my hair, they ſeemed utterly at a loſs in what view to conſider it: but the powder that I wore they conceived to be employed for the purpoſe of deſtroying vermin. Moſt of the children, when they ſaw me, ran away in the moſt perfect conſternation; and on the whole I appeared as ſingular an animal, and I dare ſay had the honour of exciting as much curioſity and attention, as a lion or a man tiger, juſt imported from abroad, and introduced into a country town in England on a market-day. Every time I viſited the Harem I was ſurrounded and laughed at by this curious mob, who, on my entering the gate, followed me cloſe to the very chamber to which I was proceeding, and on my return univerſally eſcorted me out.

The greateſt part of the women were uncommonly fat and unwieldy; had black and full eyes, round faces, with ſmall noſes. They were of different complexions: ſome very fair, ſome ſallow, and others again perfect negroes.

One of my new patients being ready to receive me, I was deſired to walk into her room; where, to my great ſurpriſe, I ſaw nothing but a curtain drawn quite acroſs the apartment, ſimilar to that of a theatre which ſeparates the ſtage from the audience. A female domeſtic brought a very low ſtool, placed it near the curtain, and told me I was to ſit down there, and feel her miſtreſs's pulſe.

The

The lady, who had by this time ſummoned up courage to ſpeak, introduced her hand from the bottom of the curtain, and deſired me to inform her of all her complaints, which ſhe conceived I might perfectly perceive by merely feeling the pulſe. It was in vain to aſk her where her pain was ſeated, whether in her ſtomach, head, or back; the only anſwer I could procure, was a requeſt to feel the pulſe of the other hand, and then point out the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and the nature of the pain.

Having neither ſatisfied my curioſity by exhibiting her face, nor made me acquainted with the nature of her complaint, I was under the neceſſity of informing her in poſitive terms, that to underſtand the diſeaſe it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſee the tongue, as well as to feel the pulſe; and that without it I could do nothing for her. My eloquence, or rather that of my Jewiſh interpreter, was however for a long time exerted in vain: and I am perſuaded ſhe would have diſmiſſed me without any further enquiry, had not her invention ſupplied her with a happy expedient to remove her embarraſſment. She contrived at laſt to cut a hole through the curtain, through which ſhe extruded her tongue, and thus complied with my injunction as far as it was neceſſary in a medical view, but moſt effectually diſappointed my curioſity."

Excluſively of his four wives, the prince had about twenty other women in his harem, not one of whom was able either to write or to read; and among whom Mr Lempriere found many very troubleſome patients: for, on not determining their diſorders by the mere ſtate of the pulſe, and not producing inſtant cures, they at firſt treated him as an ignorant empiric: but, he adds, by adapting his deportment to their capacities, he ſoon acquired as much undeſerved commendation, as he had incurred unmerited reproach.

During his attendance on theſe patients, the prince preſented him with a gold watch, and a tolerable horſe: but after he had reſided, during five weeks, at Tarudant, his proceedings were unexpectedly interrupted by the arrival of an order for his immediate attendance on the Emperor at Morocco; an event that gave him much uneaſineſs, as it ſeemed to involve a myſtery that he could not unfold. Conſcious, however, of his inability to withſtand this order, he prepared for compliance, after exhorting the prince to perſiſt in the courſe of medicines which he was then uſing.

[*To be continued.*]

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 propenſity

propenſity on ſovereigns than on ſubjects. Government, too, ſeems to acquieſce, and deem it all fair: "turn and turn!" The people pay ſwinging taxes to their rulers; and, on the other hand, the ſovereign is roundly taxed by his grumbling ſubjects, in all the various modes and devices of railing, and abuſe;—and thus the account is ſettled: the animoſity goes no farther.—The preſent publication, we might have ſaid *Flagellation*, is thus introduced: "The rumour of an intended and ſpeedy application to parliament, for more money for the King, gave birth to the following odes. Though by no means an advocate for Mr Paine's violent ſyſtem of revolution, I am too much the Poet of the People, not to ſing for a reformation. To the odes is ſubjoined a ſort of make-weight poetry. As the pieces are alluded to in the odes, I deemed it not amiſs to publiſh them. To be ſure, they add to the price as well as the bulk of the pamphlet; but as I ſtill profeſs myſelf free from political corruption, notwithſtanding a wicked report to the contrary, (for Great Poets as well as Great Kings may be traduced,) I flatter myſelf that thou" [the reader] "wilt be proud of the opportunity of paying a ſmall tribute to PUBLIC VIRTUE."

In the odes, (*ſix* in number,) the poet affects, with warm reſentment, to treat the report of "more money" being wanted, as a brazen lie, invented by oppoſition:

"*A poiſon'd ſhaft, to wound the beſt of kings*—" but after a long-continued exclamation, of thirty lines, in this high ſtrain of irony, he admits, at laſt, the *poſſibility* that the beſt of kings *may*

"——*whiſper to his miniſter* ſtrange things,
And bid him money aſk." ——

On this preſumption, the poet inſtructs Mr Pitt, as the *nation's ſteward*, to remonſtrate againſt the ſuppoſed demand, in order to convince his M——y that *more* money *cannot* now be wanted, as the royal coffers "muſt be running o'er;" and this is the burden of the ſong through all the odes:—the odes themſelves, too; "running o'er" with a rich variety of court ſatire, and ridicule-royal,—as heretofore.—The *make-weights*, thrown in to eke out the half-crown's worth, are, 1. "THE ROYAL BELLOWS." Farmer George's huſbandry always furniſhes Peter with rare materials for work! 2. "ELEGY on my dying Aſs." In this Elegy, the bard is as gentle and inoffenſive as his dead nameſake; for the aſs, too, was named Peter. We ſeriouſly mean to ſpeak with reſpect of this little poem: it hurts no one, and it abounds with expreſſions of benevolent feeling, which we cannot but approve, and never fail to commend. 3. "AN ACADEMIC ODE." Here the poet's old enmity againſt the academic painters, &c. breaks out with freſh virulence,—mingled, as before, with that drollery, without a tincture of which, Peter, even in his moſt angry moods, ſeldom puts pen to paper. 4. "THE PROGRESS OF ADMIRATION." More Satire-royal. 5. "ODE to the VIRTUES." This is ſatire in its moſt unexceptionable form; here is nothing *perſonal*. 6 "THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE." Out! abomination! This is *all* perſonal, all aimed at

"A mighty potentate, of *ſome* diſcerning,
Inquiſitive, indeed, and fond of learning:"

Who,

"From Windſor oft danc'd down to Eton College,
To make himſelf a pincuſhion of knowledge;
That is, by gleaning pretty little ſcraps
Of Cæſar, Alexander, and ſuch *chaps*."

The ridicule meant to be conveyed in this piece is ſurely carried too far. It is out of all *coſtume* and probability; and muſt, by its *extravaganza*, miſs of its intended effect.—Yet, who can read it without laughing? M.

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An account of the life and tranſactions of James Plunket, who was executed at Glaſgow, Jan 11. 1792, for ſtreet-robbery. Written by himſelf while under ſentence of death. To which is added an appendix, containing various anecdotes concerning him. 9 d. *John Guthrie.*

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The philoſophy of ancient Greece inveſtigated, in its origin and progreſs, to the æra of its greateſt celebrity in the Ionian, Italic, and Athenian ſchools, with remarks on the delineated ſyſtems of their founders, and ſome accounts of their lives and characters, and thoſe of their moſt eminent diſciples. By Walter Anderſon, D. D. 4to. 11. 5 s. boards. *Creech.*

Tranſactions of the ſociety of antiquaries of Scotland, vol. I. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Creech.*

A ſhort addreſs to the people of Scotland, on the ſubject of the ſlave-trade; with a ſummary view of the evidence delivered before a committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the part of the petitioners for its abolition. 3 d. *Robertſon.*

Robertſon's Britiſh tax-tables, on an improved plan; containing all the taxes which affect every deſcription of men, both in England and Scotland; together with uſeful regulations for the cities of London and Edinburgh. 6 d. ſtitched, or 9 d. bound. *Robertſon.*

PRO-

PROLOGUE TO THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Spoken by Mr FAWCETT.

Enters, driving a Boy across the Stage.

AWay! 'Sblood! Run for the Author! We can do nothing till he appears;
Tell him in less than five minutes we shall have the house about our ears!

[*To the audience.*]

Oh, Sirs! the prompter has mislaid the prologue, and we are all *a mort.*
I suppose our friends above yonder will soon be making pretty sport!
For pity's sake, suffer us to go on without it—Good dear sirs, do!
'Twas most abominably dull—Zounds! there stands the writer. Well! 'tis very true.
One of our te-tum-ti heroes was to have spoken it, who measure out nonsense by the yard;
And our chief hope was, you'd make too much noise for it to be heard.
The Author had mounted on the stilts of oratory and elocution;
Not but he had a smart touch or two about Poland, France, and the—the Revolution;
Telling us that Frenchmen, and Polishmen, and every man is our brother;
And that all men, ay, even poor negro men, have a right to be free; one as well as another!
Freedom at length, said he, like a torrent is spreading and swelling,
To sweep away pride, and reach the most miserable dwelling:
To ease, happiness, art, science, wit, and genius to give birth;
Ay, to fertilize a world, and renovate old Earth!
Thus he went on, not mentioning a word about the play;
For he says Prologues are blots, which ought to be wip'd away;
A Gothic practice, and, in spite of precedent, not the better for being old;
For, if we tell any part of the plot, it then becomes a tale twice told!
And such twice telling can rarely once excite our wonder:
Ergo, he that says nothing is least likely to blunder.
Since therefore Prologues are bad things at best, pray, my good friends,
Never mind the want of one, but live in hopes the play will make amends.

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Spoken by Mrs MATTOCKS.

MY scenic faults and follies laid aside,
No widow now nor disappointed bride,
My own plain self I once again resume,
Sent by the Author here, to know his doom.
Would you condemn him? Do with all my heart;
To own the truth, I don't half like my part:
Through five long acts the butt of ridicule,
A hard unfeeling heart, a flirt, a fool,
My daughter's tyrant and my lover's tool;
I hop'd the bitter pill he'd overcome,
By making up an Epilogue sugar-plum.
But no! Madam, said he, take my advice,
And conquer feelings which are much too nice:
Fear not to hold the mirror up to vice.
We, who paint human characters, must shew them
Such as they are; or no body would know them.
—But sir, the sex! A woman!—Very true:
I'm sorry so many sat for me, while I drew.
—Sure!—Really, sir!—Nay, don't be angry, Madam:
Both ate the apple, Eve as well as Adam;
And while through thick and thin the passions goad,
Nor Eve nor Adam stay to pick their road:
And as for Epilogue, I'll not descend
Bad play by worse buffoonery to mend.
—Mister, said I, you are too wise by half;
Folks don't come here to learn, they come to laugh:
And if they choose like Hottentots their meat,
You must provide them what they please to eat.
Lord, sir! the beauties of proportion never please
Such as delight in frippery and frieze!
Do we not see, by men of travell'd taste
In open hall on rising pillar plac'd,
Griffon or Sphinx th' insulted eye before,
While Plato's bust stands hid behind the door?
But good advice I find is thrown away!
—Yes, good advice is like a rainy day;
Which, though it make our barns and coffers full,
Is often splenetic and always dull.
Our common cause, then, let us fairly trust
With those who are to sense and nature just.

[*To the audience.*]

"The richest soil, and most invig'rate seed,
"Will here and there infected be with weed:
"The gaudy poppy rears its broad bull head
"Among the wheat, somnif'rous dews to shed:
"Then, wherefoe'er rank couch-grass, fern, or tares, are found,
"'Tis yours to hand-weed, horse-hoe, clear, and till the ground."

ON THE NECESSITY OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN GAOLS.

"It is doing little to reſtrain the bad by puniſhments, unleſs you render them good by diſcipline *."

SEE, in the place where vice ſhould meet a cure, [impure,
A wretched herd, with hearts and hands
Form'd in a band to fit for greater harms
The young offender--fled from Virtue's charms,
Here he is taught to laugh at weeping friends,
And gracious counſel which their pity ſends:
A partner's ſorrows, with her infant train,
Beg for admiſſion to his heart in vain:
Or, if he liſten to their tender plaint,
And cheer the heart, by grief and ſickneſs faint——
Points their *laſt hope* to ſcenes of future joy,
When he, releas'd, will all his powers employ
In the fond charge of Father, Huſband, Friend,
And with his life his future kindneſs end:—
Alas! his vows and promiſes are vain,
He but returns to that black band again,
And all is loſt!—A Father's tender care,
A Huſband's pity—all is buried there
In pois'nous converſe!—and, at length unchain'd,
(His more than ſavage paſſions unreſtrain'd),
He falls a victim to that fatal plan,
Fatal to Virtue, and to feeble man.
If Britons then revere a HOWARD's name,
If they would wiſh t'immortalize his fame,
Let them adopt the plans his wiſdom fram'd:
To give them which he more than death ſuſtain'd. [cay;
This monument will ſhine when *ſtones* de-
Without this HOWARD'S LIFE is thrown away:
And the inſcription of his glorious name
On faithleſs ſtones will but *record our ſhame!*

Derby, Feb. 11. ACHATES.

SONNET TO CHARITY, *By Dr* Mavor,

DAUGHTER of Heaven ſublime! thou Ray of God! [Love!
Pure Eſſence! ſprung from pure celeſtial
Rich is the boſom grac'd with thy abode,
And poor the wretch thy ſpirit fails to move.
O fill my heart—each thought—each word controul, [on my Soul!
And ſix th' ETERNAL's ſtamp—His IMAGE
Teach me to look with CANDOUR's modeſt eye— [blame:
Prone to abſolve, while ſtill the laſt to
Teach me to heave the ſympathetic ſigh,
And ſpare "the bluſhes of ingenuous ſhame:"
To think no ill—to dare no cruel deed—
In one wide circle to embrace mankind,
Be this my ſtudy—this my glorious meed,
And HEAVEN muſt view well-pleas'd its own reflected mind!

* *Inſcription on a houſe of correction at Rome.*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Vienna, Jan. 17 Intelligence has been received here, that the definitive treaty of peace between Ruſſia and Turky was ſigned at Jaſſy the 9th inſtant, in conformity to the preliminaries ſettled at Galatz. *Lond. Gaz.*

The following is the ſubſtance of the preliminary articles.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia keeps all the territory between the Bog and the Dnieſter, conformable to the convention ſigned at Galatz, Aug. 12 1791. She reſtores to the Porte, Wallachia, which is to be governed in the ſame manner it was before the declaration of war.

The Porte cedes to Ruſſia a certain diſtrict of country on the ſide of Caucaſus.

The priſoners taken in the war, of what nation ſoever, are to be liberated without ranſom.

The navigation of Dnieſter is to be free for all nations.

Ruſſia renounces the demand of twelve millions of piaſtres, for damage during the war; and the Ruſſian armies are to evacuate all the Turkiſh territories by the end of May.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Jan. 31. The King opened the Diet the 27th of this month, at Gefle, and pronounced a diſcourſe wherein he traced in a rapid and flowery ſtyle the exhauſted and weak ſtate of Sweden at his acceſſion; the ſpeedy and ſucceſsful manner in which he had regenerated it; the happineſs which the Swedes had enjoyed under his reign for many years; the diſtruſt, ſchiſm, and diviſions which had occurred to diſturb that happineſs; the meaſures he had taken to remedy those evils; the glorious concluſion of the war with Ruſſia during thoſe troubles; the reduced ſituation of the finances, which was the effects of it; and, finally, the neceſſity of amending them, and ſupporting the credit of the ſtate. This he mentioned as, in fact, the principal object of the convocation of the Diet, and therefore hoped that none of the former diviſions will now prevail amongſt the members of it.

FRANCE.

In the National Aſſembly, Dec. 29. M. Briſſot, in a long ſpeech, examined the communications from the ſeveral courts of Europe, in anſwer to the notification of the King

King's acceptance of the conſtitution; and concluded with propoſing to approve of the King's notification to the Elector of Treves, and the other German princes, and declare them enemies if they did not comply with it by the 15th of January; to grant the twenty millions demanded; to prepare a charge of high treaſon againſt the emigrant princes within eight days; to requeſt the King to order the Ruſſian and Swediſh miniſters to quit France: and inform the King of Sweden and the Empreſs, that their aiding the emigrants would be conſidered as an act of hoſtility; to demand ſatisfaction of the King of Spain, for the injurious terms in which his governor in St Domingo refuſed ſuccour to the French coloniſts, and for the injuries done to the French citizens in Spain, in conſequence of the late edicts; to demand the good offices of the Emperor, the prohibition of all aſſembling of troops in the Electorates, and the reduction of his own troops in the Netherlands; to order the miniſter for foreign affairs to give a weekly account of his adminiſtration, and the diplomatic committee to examine the treaties with Ruſſia, Spain, Germany, and Sweden, and propoſe ſuch alterations as may be neceſſary.

His ſpeech was warmly applauded, and ordered to be printed.

The miniſter for foreign affairs informed the Aſſembly that the King of Sweden had received the notification of the King's acceptance of the conſtitution, but had not returned an anſwer.

M. Condorcet read the plan of a Manifeſto to be publiſhed in the States of the princes by whom France was menaced, which was adopted by the Aſſembly, ordered to be preſented by a deputation of twenty-four members to the King, tranſlated into all the languages of Europe, and ſent to the eighty-three departments.

MANIFESTO *to all States and Nations, decreed by the French National Aſſembly, and preſented to the King, Dec. 29. Drawn up by M. Condorcet.*

"At a moment when, for the firſt time ſince the epoch of their liberty, the French people may ſee themſelves reduced to the neceſſity of exerciſing the terrible right of war, their repreſentatives owe to Europe, to all mankind, an account of the motives which have guided their reſolutions, and an expoſition of the principles which direct their conduct. *The French nation renounces the undertaking of war with the view of making conqueſts, and will never employ her forces againſt the liberty of any ſtate.* Such is the text of their conſtitution; ſuch is the ſacred vow by which they have connected their own happineſs with the happineſs of every other people, and they will be faithful to them.

But who can conſider that a friendly territory, in which exiſts an army waiting only the proſpect of ſucceſs for the moment of attack.

Is it not equivalent to a declaration of war, to give places of ſtrength not only to enemies who have already declared, but to conſpirators, who have long ſince commenced it? Every thing, therefore, impoſes upon the powers eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution for maintaining the peace and the ſafety of the public, the imperious law of employing force againſt rebels, who, from the boſom of a foreign land, threaten to tear their country in pieces.

The right of nations violated—the dignity of the French people inſulted—the criminal abuſe of the King's name employed by impoſtors to veil their diſaſtrous projects—their diſtruſt kept up by ſiniſter rumours through the whole empire—the obſtacles occaſioned by this diſtruſt to the execution of the laws, and the re-eſtabliſhment of credit—the means of corruption exerted to delude and ſeduce the citizens—the diſquiets which agitate the inhabitants of the frontiers—the evils to which attempts the moſt vain and the moſt ſpeedily repulſed may expoſe them;—the outrages, always unpuniſhed, which they have experienced on the territories where the revolted French find an aſylum—the neceſſity of not allowing the rebels time to complete their preparations, or riſe up more dangerous againſt their country—ſuch are our motives. Never did more juſt or more urgent exiſt. And in the picture which we have drawn, we have rather ſoftened than overcharged our injuries. We have no occaſion to rouſe the indignation of citizens in order to inflame their courage.

The French nation, however, will never ceaſe to conſider as a friendly people, the inhabitants of the territory occupied by the rebels, and governed by princes who offer them protection. The peaceful citizens whoſe country armies may occupy, ſhall not be treated by her as enemies, nor even as ſubjects. The public force of which ſhe may become the temporary depoſitary, ſhall not be employed but to ſecure their tranquillity and maintain their laws. Proud of having regained the rights of nature, ſhe will never outrage them in other men. Jealous of her independence, determined to bury herſelf in her own ruins, rather than ſuffer laws to be taken from her, or dictated to her, or even an inſulting guaranty of thoſe ſhe has framed for herſelf, ſhe will never infringe the independence of other nations. Her ſoldiers will conduct themſelves on a foreign territory as they would on their own, if forced to combat on it. The involuntary evils which her troops may occaſion ſhall be repaired. The aſylum which ſhe offers to ſtrangers ſhall not be ſhut againſt the inhabitants of countries whoſe

princes

princes shall have forced her to attack them, and only shall find a sure refuge in her bosom. Faithful to the engagements made in her name, she will fulfil them with a generous exactness; but no danger shall be capable of making her forget that the soil of France belongs wholly to liberty, and that the laws of equality ought to be universal. She will present to the world, the new spectacle of a nation truly free, submissive to the laws of justice and the forms of war, and respecting everywhere, and on every occasion, towards all men, the rights which are the same to all.

Peace, which imposture, intrigue, and treason, have banished, will never cease to be the first of our wishes. France will take up arms, compelled to do so, for her safety and her internal peace, and she will be first to lay them down with joy the moment she is assured that there is nothing to fear for that liberty—for that equality which is now the only element in which Frenchmen can live. She dreads not war, but she loves peace; she feels that she has need of it; and she is too conscious of her strength to fear making the avowal. When, in requiring other nations to respect her repose, she took an eternal engagement not to trouble others, she might have thought that she deserved to be listened to, and that this solemn declaration, the pledge of the tranquillity and the happiness of other nations, might have merited the affection of the princes who govern them; but such of those princes as apprehend that France would endeavour to excite internal agitations in other countries, shall learn that the cruel right of reprisal, justified by usage, condemned by nature, will not make her refuse to the means employed against her own repose; that she will be just to those who have not been so to her; that she will every where pay as much respect to peace as to liberty; and that the men who still presume to call themselves the masters of other men, will have nothing to dread from her but the influence of her example.

The French nation is free; and, what is more than to be free, she has the sentiment of freedom. She is free; she is armed; she can never be reduced to slavery. In vain are her intestine discords counted on; she has passed the dangerous moment of the reformation of her political laws, and she is too wise to anticipate the lesson of experience: she wishes only to maintain her constitution, and to defend it.

The division of two powers proceeding from the same source, and directed to the same end, the last hope of our enemies, has vanished at the voice of our country in danger; and the King, by the solemnity of his proceedings, by the frankness of his measures, shews to Europe the French nation strong in her means of defence and prosperity.

Resigned to the evils which the enemies of the human race, united against her, may make her suffer, she will triumph over them by her patience and her courage; victorious, she will seek neither indemnification nor vengeance.

Such are the sentiments of a generous people, which their representatives do themselves honour in expressing. Such are the projects of the new political system which they have adopted—to repel force, to resist oppression, to forget all when they have nothing more to fear; and to consider adversaries, if vanquished, as brothers; if reconciled, as friends. These are the wishes of all the French, and this is the war which they declare against their enemies."

Dec 31. The Assembly determined neither to give nor receive congratulations upon the new year.

The President announced that the King's minister requested to be admitted to present an official notification on the part of the King.

M. Delessart said, that the notification, of which he was the bearer, came from the Emperor. It was delivered by Prince Kaunitz to M. de Noailles, ambassador from France at Vienna. It related to the advice given, and the period indicated by the King to the Elector of Treves, to disperse the assemblages of emigrants in his dominions.

This official communication, subjoined, being read, the minister of justice presented to the President the following letter from the King. "Gentlemen, I have charged the minister for foreign affairs, to communicate to you an official notice from the Emperor, transmitted to the ambassador from France at Vienna.

This, I am bound to say, has greatly astonished me, as I had a right to reckon on the sentiments of the Emperor, and on his desire of preserving that good intelligence and connection which ought to subsist between two allies.—I cannot think that these his dispositions are changed; I wish to persuade myself that he has been deceived on the truth of facts; that he has thought that the Elector of Treves had fulfilled the duties of justice and good neighbourhood, and that, nevertheless, this Prince had feared that his states were exposed to violences, or particular incursion.

In the answer which I have given to the Emperor, I have repeated, that I have only demanded what was just from the Elector of Treves, and nothing but what the Emperor himself had given an example of. I have reminded him of the care the French nation took immediately to prevent the assembling of the Brabanters, when they attempted it in the neighbourhood of the Austrian Pays Bas; and finally, I have renewed to him the wish-

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es of France for the conservation of peace.—But at the same time I have declared, that if, after the epoch which I have fixed, the Elector of Treves has not really and effectively dispersed the assembly which exists in his states, nothing shall prevent me from proposing to the National Assembly, as I have already announced, the employing force of arms to constrain it.

If this declaration does not produce the effect I hope; if the destiny of France is to fight with her children and her allies, I shall make known to Europe the justice of our cause. The French people will be supported by their courage; and the nation will see that I have no other interest but hers, and that I shall for ever maintain her dignity and her safety as the most essential of my duties.

LOUIS.

(Underneath) DE LESSART."

This letter was applauded by all the Assembly, and every person present.

Manifesto of the Emperor *against* France.

Prince Kaunitz Rietberg to the French Ambassador at Vienna.

Office of the Chancellor of the Court and State.

Prince Kaunitz Rietberg, the chancellor of the court and state having presented to the Emperor the official communication made by the French Ambassador of an ostensible dispatch from M. de Lessart, dated the 14th of November last, has been authorised to express, in return to the said Ambassador, an answer to the said dispatch, with that entire freedom which his Imperial Majesty thinks it his duty to observe on all subjects relative to the important crisis in which the kingdom of France is.

The chancellor has, in consequence, the honour to communicate on his side, that the Elector of Treves has also sent to the Emperor a note, which the minister of France was charged to present him at Coblentz, as likewise the answer which the Elector gave to said note; that this Prince, at the same time, had made known to his Imperial Majesty, that he had adopted, respecting the assembling and arming of the French refugees and emigrants, with regard to the furnishing them with arms and warlike ammunition, the same principles and regulations as had been put in force in the Austrian Low Countries.

But that discontents began to spread between his subjects and those in the environs; that the tranquillity of his frontiers and states were likely to be troubled by incursions and violence, notwithstanding this measure; and that the Elector claimed the assistance of the Emperor, in case the event realized his fears.

That the Emperor is perfectly tranquil on the just and moderate intentions of the Most Christian King, and not less convinced of the great interest which the French government has in preventing foreign sovereign princes from being provoked to act against them by force of arms; but daily experience shows, that there do not appear principles of stability and moderation enough in France, in the subordination of her powers, and especially in the provinces and municipalities, to prevent the apprehension that the force of arms must be exercised in spite of the King's intentions, and in spite of the dangers of the consequences.

His Imperial Majesty, necessitated as well by his friendship for the Elector of Treves as by the consideration he owes to the interest of Germany as a co-estate, and to his own interest as a neighbour, has enjoined Marshal de Bender, Commander-General of the troops in the Pays Bas, to march to the states of his Electoral Highness speedy and efficacious succours, in case he should be attacked with hostile incursions, or even imminently menaced with such.

The Emperor is too sincerely attached to his Most Christian Majesty, and takes too great a part in the well being of France, and the general repose, not to desire ardently the prevention of this extremity, and the infinite consequences which it will produce, as well on the part of the chief and the states of the Germanic empire, as of other sovereigns, who have united in concert to maintain the public tranquillity, and for the safety and honour of crowns; and it is in consequence of this latter that the Chancellor Prince Kaunitz is ordered to be open and unreserved to the ambassador of France, to whom he has the honour of repeating his assurances of having the most distinguished consideration.

Vienna, Dec. 21. 1791.

M. Delessart gave an account of a letter officially communicated to the King by M. Herman, minister for the Bishop of Spire, and the Elector Palatine, at the court of France. The Bishop charges his minister to assure the court of France, that no emigrant has tarried in his states; that those who had entered them had only passed through as travellers; and that whatever had been said contrary to this declaration, was an imposture, intended to deceive the National Assembly and the people of France.

The Elector Palatine declares, That the French within his territories had always conducted themselves in such a manner as to give no offence, or violate the respect due to good neighbourhood; that on this account he had not thought himself at liberty to order them to quit his states; and that the report of his having promised to furnish aid against France was utterly false.

The King had received another letter from Worms, intimating that the emigrants found no protection there.

LETTER *from the French Princes to the Emperor.*

"Our Brother and Cousin.

THE absolute silence of your Majesty, and the

the conduct which you have been pleased to evince since the treaty of Pilnitz, seem to require from us a entire reserve and discretion; but, notwithstanding appearances, and the rigorous measures which your Majesty's government in the Low Countries unceasingly pursues against the French faithful to their duty and their honour, we always recall with confidence the sacred promises which your Majesty has made to the Comte d'Artois; and we have the firm assurance, that Leopold, faithful to his engagements, guided by the sentiments of his heart, and enlightened by his own proper interests, now wishes, and always will wish, to succour his ally, deliver his sister, and guaranty his own states, by destroying the germ of contagion.

A great occasion has at length presented: never could a more favourable opportunity be offered. It is our duty to submit to your Majesty what can be done in favour of France. It is for you to determine.

We do not here recall to your memory the present state of Europe. The north and the south have published their intentions.

Prussia and your Majesty have but one opinion. We are desirous to speak of the internal situation of France.

The New Assembly has fallen into disrepute; the frightful disorder of the finances announces an approaching bankruptcy; no power, no order any longer exists in the State; our enemies are acquainted with their danger; they perceive their ruin inevitable, but they still persevere in the audaciousness of their crimes; and we dare to say to a sovereign who loves truth, that the *seeming* conduct of your Majesty sustains their hopes, and emboldens them in their sanguinary projects.

The decree which they passed against Monsieur and the emigrants sufficiently developes their designs. They know that the brothers of the unfortunate Louis XVI. despite their menaces; they know that the nobility of France are attached only to honour; but directed at present by the Duke of Orleans, and the republican party, they wish to profit by the silence of Europe, and to seek their safety in the excess of their crimes.

To succeed in their designs, it was necessary they should take the audacious measure of depriving us both of a right, which their own decrees gave us, to the regency. Sufficient time has elapsed to judge of the effect which this new crime has produced upon the sovereigns of Europe, and more especially upon your Majesty; but if they can be persuaded of your indifference, or of the prevalence of a dilatory system, which is equally dangerous, they will hasten to consummate their crimes; they will annihilate the phantom of royalty which they now suffer to exist; they will make an attempt on the life of the Queen; and they will elect a chief, by bestowing the regency upon the Duke of Orleans.

We do not advance any thing of which we are not certain; and your Majesty may be persuaded that we speak not the language of exaggeration.

But, Sire, by a single word, by a single action, which will prove the firmness of your resolutions, not only will your Majesty disconcert all the projects of our enemies; but the change of opinions is such, the discredit of the Assembly so great, that at one and the same instant an insurrection will take place in all parts of the kingdom, and more especially in the heart of the capital, where the people are kept in subjection by the audacity of the rebels alone.

What we now demand of your Majesty is, that you will be pleased to make a public declaration, on purpose to assure the French Princes of your protection, and also the other French, whose zeal and the purity of whose principles have obliged them to leave the kingdom.

There is nothing personal in our conduct; we act only for honour, which is our sole recompence; nothing can deprive us of it.

But it is left for your Majesty to consider, whether you will guaranty the life of the King and of the Queen, and produce the best and greatest effects by a measure which will not any way affect you, or whether you chuse to leave the dearest and most precious claims to the chance of events, and the audacity of crimes.——We are, with the most respectful sentiments, &c."

Jan. 14. 1792. M. Genfonne reported from the diplomatic committee, on the official notice delivered on the 21st of December, by Prince Kaunitz, to the French ambassador at Vienna.

The points examined by the committee were,

1. The political situation of France with respect to the Emperor.

The alliance with the empire seemed to have the interest of the House of Austria for its only object. Since the treaty of 17[illegible] France had exhausted herself in support of that House, and renounced treaties from which she might have derived reciprocal advantages. In return for these sacrifices, the Emperor had openly protected the French emigrants in his states; solicited and concerted, by his agents, a league of the powers of Europe against the liberty of France; given illusory orders for dispersing the emigrants, which were never executed; allowed them to wear distinguishing cockades and uniforms, which French citizens could not wear the national colour

colours without being inſulted. Such had been his conduct before the King's acceptance of the conſtitution. Since that period, let the Aſſembly recollect his anſwer to the notification of the King's acceptance, his circular letter to the powers of Europe, the general alliance negotiated with thoſe powers, and his ſecret treaty with the King of Pruſſia. The Elector of Treves ſuffered the emigrants to enliſt and arm men in his territories. The King, on the deſire of the Aſſembly, requeſted the Emperor's intervention, which he refuſed; and, on the application of the Elector of Treves, granted to him, againſt France, what he denied to an ancient and faithful ally. Theſe ſeveral cauſes of complaint amounted to a manifeſt infraction of the treaty of 1756.

2. What had France to dread from the league that was forming againſt her?

It was not the intereſt of the Emperor to engage in a war, which, even if ſucceſs were poſſible, muſt weaken his force, and put him at the mercy of the other powers of Europe. All his winding policy, and all his menaces, were intended only to keep France in a ſtate of alarm, and perhaps to facilitate a congreſs, which, by pretending to modify the French conſtitution, muſt deſtroy it. A nation of twenty-five millions, reſolved to poſſeſs liberty, and to poſſeſs it entire, would never ſurrender its ſovereignty to be modified by deſpots.

It was therefore for the Aſſembly to examine whether the official notice of the Emperor, combined with his other conduct, was or was not to be conſidered as an act of hoſtility. Such was the ſituation of France, that war alone could re-animate public credit, extinguiſh civil diſcord, and ſet the edifice of the conſtitution upon an immoveable baſis. In a ſimilar ſituation, Frederick II. broke the Auſtrian league, by anticipating the blow with which it threatened him; and a prompt invaſion ſecured his crown, which the leaſt delay might have loſt.

M. Gaudet the vice preſident, in a long and animated ſpeech, ſupported the report, and moved that a declaration ſhould be drawn up and preſented to the King, ſtating, that they ſhould look upon every Prince as an enemy of the French nation who ſhould make any attempt againſt the French conſtitution.

[At this moment all the members, by a ſudden and inſtantaneous impulſe, aroſe, and, with their right hands extended, teſtified their adheſion to this propoſition.]

The Aſſembly then paſſed a decree, by which they declared every agent of the executive power and every Frenchman to be infamous, who took any part, either directly or indirectly, either at any congreſs, or mediation, between the French nation and the rebel conſpirators leagued againſt her, or with any foreign powers who endeavoured to procure any thing elſe than a juſt and moderate compenſation for its claims relative to Alſace.

Decreed alſo, that this declaration be preſented to the King by a deputation, and that he be invited to communicate it to all the powers of Europe.

The miniſter for foreign affairs, Jan. 16. informed the Aſſembly, that he had juſt received an extraordinary courier from M. Sainte Croix, miniſter from the King of France to the Elector of Treves.

M. Sainte Croix aſſured him in his diſpatches, that the emigrants were entirely diſperſed, and that the wiſe precautions of the Governors-General of the Low countries, and the more mature reflections of the Elector, had deprived them of every hope and of every reſource.

M. Sainte Croix had alſo received an official note, by which it appeared, that the Emperor had cauſed his vice-chancellor to remonſtrate with the Cardinal de Rohan on his conduct, and enjoined him neither to give ſuccour nor aſylum to the emigrants, nor do any thing that might juſtify an invaſion on the part of the French nation.

It was likewiſe ſtated, that the Emperor was determined to defend all the ſtates of the Empire, provided no juſt cauſe of offence was given to the King of France his ally.

Jan. 17. The order of the day, being the propoſition of the diplomatic committee on the meaſures to be adopted with reſpect to the Emperor, the committee reported on the papers communicated by the miniſter of foreign affairs, that there was no longer any doubt of the pacific intentions of the Elector of Treves, the emigrants being completely diſperſed in his territory. The Emperor's letter to Cardinal de Rohan had already produced very evident effects. Two thouſand five hundred men, under the command of M. Condé and Mirabeau, had received orders to quit the biſhoprick of Straſburgh in twenty four hours; waggons with ammunition had been ſtopped on the road to Ettenheim, and the execution of all contracts for cloathing, &c. had been ſtopped.

General Luckner had given ſtrict orders not to reſent any inſult by the fugitives to his advanced poſts. M. D'Artois was at Frankfort.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, as director of the circle of Suabia, had written, in conjunction with the Biſhop of Conſtance, to Cardinal de Rohan, in the moſt preſſing terms, to prevent any violation of the laws of good neighbourhood by the emigrants on his territory; with an intimation, that unleſs he received a categorical anſwer, he would advance a body of troops to cut off all communi-

nication between his ſtates and the principality of Ettenheim; and that if the corps of Mirabeau did not ſeparate, it would be neceſſary to ſeparate them by force. In ſhort, the communications made by the miniſter indicated, that the Emperor, and all the German princes, were at length ſenſible of their true intereſts, and deſirous of peace with France.

The miniſter for foreign affairs cautioned the Aſſembly againſt uſing imperative conditions, ſuch, for example, as might wound the feelings of the Emperor, as the diſregard of proper reſpect might be productive of peace or war.

M. Baſſart, on the contrary, expreſſed his diſſent *in toto*, ſtrongly recommending war as the only means of preſerving the conſtitution, which was in greater danger from intrigue and craft, than from the open attacks of the declared enemy. His ſpeech was well received and ordered to be printed.

M. Briſſot propoſed to the Aſſembly, that the King ſhould be requeſted to notify to the Emperor, in the name of the French nation, that the moſt ſpeedy meaſures will be taken to act offenſively, unleſs his Imperial Majeſty gives, before the 10th of February, ſuch ſatisfaction as will diſſipate all the fears of the nation of his aſſiſting the Electors in protecting the emigrants, &c.

He recommended war with the Emperor as the only means of abſolving them from the oath they had taken, to maintain the conſtitution, or die.

Jan 13 The committee of legiſlation preſented the decree of forfeiture in the following terms, which was adopted with loud applauſe:

"The National Aſſembly conſidering that Louis Stanſlaus Xavier, French Prince, the firſt called to the regency, is not returned to the kingdom on the requiſition of the legiſlative body, proclaimed on the 7th of November 1791; that the term fixed by the proclamation was expired, and that Louis Stanſlaus Xavier, French Prince, is held to have abdicated his right to the regency, and that in conſequence he is deprived of it."

In the evening M. Dumas reſumed the debate of the preceding day: he conſidered France as in a condition to make war with advantage; but the treaties with the empire and with Spain not being broken by any thing that had yet occurred, was as highly advantageous to France, as it was to them. He therefore ſaid the propoſitions of the committee to be got rid of by the previous queſtion, and the notification by the King to contain nothing but the harmony eſtabliſhed between the executive and the legiſlative powers of France, and their joint efforts to conſolidate the conſtitution, the peace, and happineſs of the nation. His ſpeech was applauded, and ordered to be printed.

M. Vergniaud ſaid, the rupture of the treaty of 1756, which had often been a burden, but never a benefit to France, was a diplomatic revolution, as neceſſary as the capture of the Baſtile. The Emperor had broken it by his circular letter from Padua, by his adherence to the *concluſum* of the diet at Ratiſbon, and by the treaty of Pilnitz. There was no reaſon to dread a war as the conſequence of the rupture, for it was the Emperor's voluntary act. He concluded for the motion of M. Briſſot, with ſome amendments.

M. Ramond ſaid, they were arrived at the ſecond ſtage of the revolution. As it approached to its concluſion at home, it appeared to be only in its commencement abroad. In the back ground appeared Sweden and Ruſſia with ridiculous menaces; in the fore ground, Spain expreſſing open diſcontent, and the Emperor endeavouring to ſpeak a double language; and there was reaſon to believe that England would not long maintain the dark and ſullen ſilence ſhe had hitherto preſerved, but appear in the league of their enemies. It ſeemed as if, when France diſappeared from the diplomatic horizon, darkneſs and delirium had ſpread over Europe, and the ſeveral powers, unable to diſtinguiſh allies from rivals, had embraced as they met by chance in the gloom.

Such combinations had been formed among them as were never thought of before; but the re-appearance of the French people would ſoon diſſolve theſe unnatural connections. Adjourned.

Jan. 20. M. Fauchet ſaid, a free people could only contract alliances with freemen. All treaties with deſpots were void. The Engliſh, the Americans, the Dutch, the Poles, were the only nations with whom regenerated France could form alliances. While the people of other ſtates were peaceable and friendly, let them be treated like good natured ſavages; if they were otherwiſe, ſo much the worſe for them. Let France declare, that ſuch ſtates as choſe to live under deſpots, or ariſtocrates, had nothing to draw from her; that when they choſe to become free, they ſhould be her allies; and that ſhe would take the towns of thoſe who protected the emigrants on her frontiers, and keep them till the expences of the war were paid.

He propoſed alſo to recal all conſuls and ambaſſadors as uſeleſs, and to ſignify once a year to all free States, that France perſiſted in her friendly ſentiments towards them.

M. Iſnard recounted the numerous infractions of treaty by the Emperor. "Let us haſten to ſhew ourſelves formidable to him. He ſtands in need of our alliance, and will not ſacrifice it to the pleaſure of dethroning our allies. Let us carry the war into his territories. The people of the Low Coun-

tries, of Liege, and of Holland, will unite with us. Let us cut out work for tyrants; but let us not wait for them. War in our own country would be horrible. Let not our King, ſo intereſted in our glory, ſhew weakneſs in this war. The nation has forgiven faults, but will forgive no more. Every traitor ſhall periſh by our hands. King, Miniſters, and Generals, take notice! the die is caſt We will enjoy the laws of equality, if it be but in the grave. The blood of every traitor ſhall flow, if our own ſhould be mixed with it."—The debate was again adjourned.

Jan. 21. M. Lumarque ſaid, the public opinion called for war, but there was one meaſure which ought to precede it—to ſequeſter the eſtates of thoſe who were openly engaged in the conſpiracy againſt the public peace.

The galleries applauded his meaſures; but M. Lumarque ſaid, he only meant that the law ſhould take its courſe, and decree with impartial juſtice. The Aſſembly ordered the committee of legiſlation to prepare a decree on the ſubject.

Jan. 25. The important queſtion of meaſures with the Emperor was reſumed, and the following articles were adopted and paſſed.

I. The King ſhall be invited by a meſſage to declare to the Emperor, that he cannot in future treat with any power but in the name of the French nation, and in virtue of the powers delegated to him by the conſtitution.

II. The King ſhall be invited to demand of the Emperor, if, as head of the Houſe of Auſtria, he intends to live in peace with the French nation, or if he renounces all treaties and conventions directed againſt the ſovereignty, independence, and ſafety of the nation.

III The King ſhall be requeſted to declare to the Emperor, that in caſe he ſhall before the 1ſt day of May next, fail to give full and entire ſatisfaction upon the points above ſtated, his ſilence ſhall be conſidered as a declaration of war.

IV. The King ſhall be requeſted to adopt the moſt efficacious meaſures to put the troops in a ſtate to take the field on the firſt orders they may receive.

Marſhal Rochambeau, in the courſe of the debate, was admitted to the bar, and recommended to the Aſſembly two eſſential points. 1. To give the command of the troops to officers of the line; and, 2. to pay the ſoldiers in money, and not in aſſignats. He concluded a moſt pathetic ſpeech amidſt the applauſes of the ſurrounding multitude.

Jan. 24. A number of facts were brought to the notice of the Aſſembly, by which it appears that emigrations to the princes' armies are as frequent as ever, eſpecially in the frontier departments; almoſt the whole of the regiment of Rouergue having diſappeared at once. Theſe facts induced the Aſſembly to re-eſtabliſh the law of paſſports, which had been ſome time ago reſcinded under the hope of the revolution being completed.

M. Peythion, the Mayor of Paris, then gave an account of ſome diſturbances which had taken place in that city on account of the high price of ſugar; the miſchief amounting however to no more than breaking the windows, and dealing out the ſugar at a low price from five or ſix conſiderable warehouſes.

EAST INDIES.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Feb. 1. The following letters from Earl Cornwallis were yeſterday received by the Swallow Packet:

[The firſt is addreſſed to Lord Grenville, being a ſhort recapitulation of the ſucceeding one. It concludes thus:]

"The duties of all the troops upon this ſervice have been ſingularly ſevere and arduous; and I requeſt that you will inform the King, that the patience under fatigue and difficulties of various kinds, and the intrepidity in danger, which have been uniformly manifeſted by the officers and ſoldiers of his Majeſty's regiments, in common with the reſt of the army, have not only merited my warmeſt approbation, but will ever do honour to themſelves and to their country: the zeal and ability with which I have been ſeconded by Gen. Medows and Abercromby, in their reſpective ſituations, have been no leſs gratifying to myſelf perſonally, than uſeful in promoting the public intereſts."

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of his Majeſty's Troops * during the Siege of Bangalore, from March 5. to 22. and at the Battle of Seringapatam, on May* 15. 1791

Siege of Bangalore, from March 5. to 22. 1791.—19th light dragoons. 1 lieutenant-colonel wounded; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file miſſing.—36th foot. 1 captain, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded.—52d. 1 captain, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.—71ſt. 6 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, wounded.—72d. 6 rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 23 rank and file,

* The Gazette contains no account of the loſs ſuſtained by the troops of the Company and their allies.

wounded.—74th. 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.—76th. 6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

Battle of Seringapatam, May 15.

19th dragoons. 1 enſign, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 enſigns, 6 rank and file, wounded.—36th foot. 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.—52d. 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, killed; 20 rank and file wounded.—71ſt. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 21 rank and file wounded.—72d. 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded.—74th. 5 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, wounded.—76th. 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Total, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 6 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 211 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file miſſing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Lt-Col. Floyd wounded March 6; Capt. Delany killed. Capt. Hart, Lieuts. Eyre, Purefoy, and St John, wounded, March 7; Capt. Terrott killed, March 16; Lieut. Evans wounded, March 21; Capt. Wood and Lieut. John Campbell, jun. wounded, March 21; Capt. Markham wounded, March 21; volunteer Llewellin ditto, included in the rank and file, March 21; Cornet Paterſon killed, Cornets Forenam and Mackenzie wounded; Lieut. Firman wounded; Lieut. and Adj. Leonard killed; Lieut. and Adj. M'Kenzie killed; Enſ. John Stuart wounded; Lieut. Whithie wounded; Lieut. Brooke killed, Lieut. Griffiths wounded.

N. B. the ſiege of Bangalore includes the following actions.—March 5. Tippoo's attack in the rear of the army, on approaching Bangalore.—March 6. Col. Floyd's ſkirmiſh with the rear of Tippoo's army.—March 7. Storm of the Pettah or ſuburbs of Bangalore; Tippoo's attack on our camp, and attempt to recover the Pettah.—March 17. Tippoo's attack on our camp; and, on the 21ſt, his attempt to counteract our approaches, and enfilade our batteries. Aſſault of the fort that night.

[The next letter (dated at the Camp near Bangalore, Sept. 7. 1791) is to the Court of Directors, and after a ſhort prefatory introduction proceeds as follows:]

"Previous to the commencement of my march to Seringapatam, Tippoo, in addition to the mortification which he ſuffered from the loſs of Bangalore, had alſo felt the conſequences of that blow at a great diſtance, and our allies had, from its effects, gained very deciſive advantages.

The ſtrong fortreſſes of Durwar and Copaul had long been inveſted and beſieged by the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and with ſo little proſpect of ſucceſs, that it had been more than once under the conſideration of the courts of Poona and Hydrabad, whether they ſhould not convert thoſe ſieges into blockades, to ſet their armies at liberty for more active operations; but the news of the fall of Bangalore, which ſeemed to have been unexpected by the garriſons of thoſe places, ſo effectually intimidated them, that although in no ſhape reduced to extremity, or even diſtreſs, they agreed to ſurrender.

Large magazines of military ſtores, which had been amaſſed in thoſe places, at a vaſt expence, by Tippoo, fell into the hands of the captors: and during the time that I was employed in forming a junction with the Nizam's cavalry, and in drawing ſupplies and reinforcements from the Carnatic, they alſo obtained complete poſſeſſion of the whole of the enemy's extenſive and valuable territories lying between the Khriſtna and Tumbuddra.

Nothing of conſequence occurred on the march from Venkatagherry to Bangalore; and after having taken out of that place heavy guns and ſupplies of military ſtores and proviſions, to the utmoſt extent that could be tranſported by the general zealous aſſiſtance that I received from the officers of the army, and by all the draught and carriage cattle in the poſſeſſion of the public; and after having received information that Gen. Abercromby, with a battering train, which, in addition to my own, I was in hopes would be ſufficient for the accompliſhment of our object, was at the head of the Pondicherrum Ghaut, and in readineſs to co-operate with me, I moved, May 3. from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, with a reſpectable and ſufficient corps of artillery, the Nizam's horſe, his Majeſty's 19th regiment of dragoons, five regiments of native cavalry, ſix King's regiments,

regiments, and one of the Company's European regiments, and seventeen battalions of native infantry.

Tippoo, after calling in all his detachments, had, about that time, encamped near Magri; and soon after receiving information of my movement, he marched, by one of the most direct roads, to his capital, where he arrived on the 8th or 9th of May.

I knew that he had long before given orders to burn the villages, and to destroy the provisions and forage on all the roads by which we could march to Seringapatam, and therefore no road was, in these respects, preferable to another; but after the most mature consideration, I determined to take the most easterly route, which passes through Cankanelly, though it is not the shortest, because it would lead us near the banks of the Caveri for many miles before we could reach Seringapatam; and as there is no place of strength near the capital on the north side of the river, in which I could lodge the heavy artillery and stores in security for a few days, with a moderate garrison, I was in hopes that I might be able to cross that river with the whole of the army, and to effect a junction with Gen. Abercromby, before I should find it necessary to approach near to the ultimate object of the movement.

It soon appeared that only a small number of the enemy's irregular horse had been appointed to attend to that road; but by an extraordinary activity on their part, and a most unaccountable supineness and want of exertion on the part of the Nizam's cavalry, which neither my requisitions nor orders could overcome, we suffered some loss, both in baggage and followers, on the march; and not only the villages were laid in ashes, but all the inhabitants of the country, on the whole of the road to Seringapatam, were also with the most unrelenting barbarity carried off, and more completely removed beyond our reach than could have been supposed to be practicable. Those severe measures of the enemy, and the inactivity of the Nizam's cavalry, who could not be prevailed upon to forage at a distance, frequently occasioned a scarcity in the camp, both of forage for the cattle and provisions for the followers; and in a country of which no minute or correct description has hitherto been published, or till now obtained by any European, I experienced the greatest inconveniences, in many shapes, by the removal of the inhabitants.

The Caveri is never, I believe, lower than it was during the greatest part of last May; and as none of the people who pretended to be acquainted with its course, and who were repeatedly examined upon that point, had ever started a doubt of its being passible for an army, with heavy artillery, below Seringapatam, I was not a little surprised and disappointed at finding, from my own personal inspection, or from the reports of intelligent officers, who were sent with detachments in search of fords at different places, that, from its bed being rocky, and difficult beyond what I have ever seen for so great a track in any other river, it appeared nearly, if not utterly impracticable to pass our heaviest guns over at any ford that could be discovered below Seringapatam.

After several disappointments at other places, I was, for a short time, encouraged to hope that a ford might, by considerable labour, be rendered practicable near the large village of Arrakerry, which lay upon our road, and about nine or ten miles distant from the capital, and if it could have been accomplished, my intention was to have possessed myself of the new fort of Mysore, which is only distant about twelve or fourteen miles from that part of the river, and was described to me to be in so unfinished a state as to be incapable of making a considerable resistance against our army, though sufficiently advanced to be easily rendered, with a garrison of ours, a safe depot, for a few days, for our stores and heavy artillery, and to make two or three marches with the army, lightly equipped, towards Periapatam, in order to put myself between Tippoo and Gen. Abercromby, and by that means render our junction easy and secure.

The army arrived at Arrakerry on the 13th; and a particular examination of that ford, as well as of the river, for a considerable distance above and below it, obliged me, early in the forenoon of the 14th, to relinquish all idea of being able to execute that plan; and after minutely re-examining every person in the army who was acquainted with the river, my expectations of being able to form an early junction with Gen. Abercromby rested solely on assurances, that the ford near the village of Kannambady, about eight or nine miles above Seringapatam, over which it was positively asserted that Hyder Ally had frequently passed twelve

pounders,

pounders, and ſometimes heavier guns, would be found practicable.

In the mean time, however, I conceived that Tippoo had furniſhed an opening which would enable me to force him to riſk an action, and I reſolved not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity to endeavour to obtain the reputation to our arms which muſt neceſſarily reſult from a victory in the ſight of his capital, and, in the event of my being able to cut off the greateſt part of his army, to be prepared to follow up the advantage to the greateſt extent that might be poſſible.

Upon my arrival on the ground which was marked for the encampment at Arrakerry, I ſaw a conſiderable body of the enemy, at the diſtance of about ſix miles, in our front, who were drawn up with their right to the river, and their left to a mountain of a very rugged and inacceſſible appearance; but I conſidered them in no other light, at that time, than as a large detachment, ſent to obſerve our motions, without any deſign to wait for our approach.

My intention to paſs the river at that place, if the ford could be rendered practicable, and the hopes that were at firſt held out of the ſucceſs of our working parties, occaſioned my halting on the 14th in the camp at Arrakerry; and I then obtained certain intelligence, that although only a ſmall part of the enemy's force could be ſeen from the ground in our poſſeſſion, yet that Tippoo, with his whole army, had encamped between us and Seringapatam, his right covered by the Caveri, and his left extended along the front of a high mountain, with a deep ſwampy ravine, the paſſage of which was defended by batteries running along the whole of his front; and that being encouraged by the advantages of this poſition, as well as thoſe of the intermediate ground, which, by the river on one ſide, and a ſteep ridge of hills on the other, was narrowed to a ſpace no where between the two encampments exceeding a mile and a half, and within cannon ſhot of his line not above one mile in breadth, he had determined, at the hazard of the event of a battle, to endeavour to prevent our nearer approach to his capital.

In conſequence of this information, and from my having aſcertained, from the few people in camp who had any knowledge of the adjoining country, as well as from the obſervations of intelligent perſons who were employed for the purpoſe, that it was practicable, though difficult, to croſs the ridge on our right, from the great road on which we were encamped, to a road which leads from Cenepatam to Seringapatam, I reſolved, upon that knowledge, to attempt by a night march to turn the enemy's left flank, and by gaining his rear before day-light, to cut off the retreat of the main body of his army to the iſland and fort of Seringapatam.

Orders were accordingly given with the utmoſt ſecrecy, to the principal officers who were to be employed, that the 19th dragoons, the three ſtrongeſt of the native regiments of cavalry, his Majeſty's ſix regiments, and twelve battalions of native infantry, with field-pieces only, ſhould be in readineſs to march at eleven o'clock at night, leaving their picquets and camp-guards behind, and their tents ſtanding; and Col. Duff, with thoſe detachments and the remainder of the army, (except the Nizam's horſe, who were directed to follow me at day-light), was left in charge of the encampment, proviſions, ſtores, and heavy artillery.

We had ſuffered greatly, during the preceding week, by rains uncommonly frequent and heavy ſo early in the ſeaſon; but unluckily, on that particular night, we had for ſeveral hours the moſt violent thunder, lightning, and rain that I have ſeen in this part of India.

The ground of our encampment having been interſected by ſome ruined villages and incloſures, and ſeveral deep ravines, much valuable time was loſt before it was poſſible to form the troops in the order of march which was directed; and, owing to the heavy rain and exceſſive darkneſs of the night, I was obliged to halt ſo frequently after I had begun to move forward, either on account of many of the regiments loſing at different times the line of march, or of the weakneſs of the gun-bullocks, which were jaded and exhauſted by the ſeverity of the ſtorm, that I had only advanced a few miles when the day began to dawn.

All hopes were then at an end of being able to execute my original plan; but having accompliſhed the part of the march that had been deſcribed to me as the moſt difficult, and having the utmoſt confidence in the valour and diſcipline of the King's and Company's troops, I determined to perſevere in endeavouring

to force Tippoo to hazard an action, on ground which I hoped would be leſs advantageous to him than that which he had choſen, with the expectation that a complete victory might not only relieve many of our temporary diſtreſſes, but tend to bring the war to a very ſpeedy concluſion.

The army, therefore, continued its march; and the movement had been ſo entirely unexpected by the enemy, that we had begun to deſcend the heights on the eaſtward of the deep ravine that I have mentioned, and at the diſtance of four or five miles from the left of their camp, before they took the alarm.

After ſome movements, the object of which could not for a ſhort time be clearly aſcertained, it appeared that Tippoo, notwithſtanding that we were advancing by a route for which he was not prepared, did not decline to riſk the event of a battle in a new poſition. He detached immediately from his main body a large corps of infantry and cavalry, with eight guns, to occupy the ſummit of a riſing ground, about two miles from the extremity of his left, which terminates to the northward in an abrupt precipice in the middle of a plain, and, though the aſcent is broken by large rocks, and ſome intermediate leſſer heights, riſes gradually for about a mile and a half, or two miles, from a valley that was in our front, and which continued to the Caveri, and divided the ridge of hills that we had croſſed during the night from another ſteep ridge, conſiſting principally of two large mountains (on a projecting point of the ſouthermoſt of which ſtands the Carigut Pagoda) running nearly at right angles to the former, at the diſtance of about a mile and a half, and extending very near to the Caveri, oppoſite the iſland of Seringapatam.

Whilſt the corps was on its march to poſſeſs itſelf of the ſummit that I have mentioned, Tippoo was employed in changing the front of his army to the left, covering his left flank with the ſteep hill which had been in his rear, and his right flank with the ravine which ran along his former front.

The diſpoſition on our ſide for action could only be made on the aſcent of the heights, to the ſummit of which the enemy's detachment was then moving, and from which it was abſolutely neceſſary to diſlodge it before I could attack their main body.

Our march was therefore continued in that direction acroſs the valley, through which ran a continuation of the ravine which covered the enemy's right; but, owing to the depth of that ravine, the weak ſtate of the gun-bullocks, and the near approach of a large body of the enemy's horſe, that, though repulſed in ſeveral attempts, appeared to be prepared to take advantage of the leaſt diſorder in any of our battalions, it was upwards of two hours after the paſſage of the head of the column before the whole infantry could croſs to the ſame ſide of the ravine with the enemy, and conſequently, before the diſpoſition for action could be completed; and during that time we ſuffered ſome loſs from the guns on the height, oppoſite to the head of the column, but were ſeverely galled by a well-directed though diſtant fire from the artillery of the enemy's main body, which had formed nearly parallel to the direction of our march.

Under theſe difficulties, and under the diſadvantage of the want of all ſatisfactory local information, beyond what could be ſeen, of the intended field of battle, and of the adjoining country, nine battalions were formed oppoſite to the enemy's main body, in a firſt line, under the command of Maj. Gen. Medows and Lt-Col. Stuart; four battalions in a ſecond line, under Lt-Col. Harris, and five under Lt-Col. Maxwell, were deſtined for the attack of the enemy's corps on the ſummit of the hill upon our right. This attack had been unavoidably poſtponed until the other parts of the diſpoſition could be made, and by that means Tippoo ſhould be effectually awed, and prevented from making any attempt on the flank or rear of thoſe troops whilſt they were moving forward to drive his detachment from their poſt. Our own cavalry, and the Nizam's horſe, were left out of the reach of the cannonade, on the deſcent of the riſing ground on the oppoſite ſide of the ravine, in readineſs to take advantage of any confuſion they might obſerve in the enemy's army; and orders were given to Lt-Col. Maxwell, after ſucceeding in his attack, to leave only a ſufficient force to retain poſſeſſion of the ſummit of the hill, and to advance immediately with the remainder of his corps, and endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of the mountains which covered the left flank of the main army of the enemy.

A rocky height afforded conſiderable protection

protection to the troops from the enfilade from the hill on our right, during the time that was neceſſarily employed in making the diſpoſition and forming the lines; which being accompliſhed, I began the action by ordering Lt Col Maxwell's corps to attack the hill on our right; and, upon obſerving that he had, without much loſs or difficulty, completely ſucceeded, I moved forward with the main body of the army, and the action ſoon became general along the whole front.

The enemy's cavalry, that had haraſſed us, and frequently attempted to break in upon the infantry whilſt the column was paſſing the ravine, made no ſtand after we were prepared to advance, part of it retreating to the weſtward of the ridge on which the Carigut Pagoda ſtands, with the infantry that had been driven from the hill by Lt Col. Maxwell, and the remainder falling into the rear of the main army. Their infantry, on this occaſion, ſhewed a much better countenance than uſual, which perhaps may principally be attributed to Tippoo's own preſence and exertions amongſt them; but in a ſhort time they began to waver, and ſoon after, upon the cavalry moving towards their right, and three battalions of Lt Col. Maxwell's corps advancing rapidly to gain the heights on their left, they entirely gave way.

At this moment our own cavalry made a gallant charge; but, after diſperſing and almoſt deſtroying a ſmall body of infantry, that made a very determined reſiſtance, were ſoon obliged to fall back, from a more conſiderable body of infantry, that had rallied and made a ſtand on a ſpace of broken rocky ground, extremely diſadvantageous for cavalry; and at the moment of their retreat, and whilſt the whole of our firſt line was impeded by it, the Nizam's horſe, which had followed Col Floyd acroſs the ravine, with very good intentions, but very injudiciouſly, threw themſelves in an unwieldy maſs, into the front of our left wing, on a piece of ground ſo rugged and rocky, as well as ſo near to the enemy's batteries on the iſland of Seringapatam, that they could not act with efficacy in front, and continued to prevent our line of infantry from advancing; by which means an invaluable tho' ſhort ſpace of time was loſt, which enabled the enemy to avail themſelves of the vicinity of the batteries upon the iſland, and, by retreating to their protection in the utmoſt confuſion, to ſave their army from entire deſtruction.

Fatigued and exhauſted as the troops were by the badneſs of the night, the tediouſneſs of the march, and by their long and extraordinary exertions during an exceſſive hot day, and covered, as the beaten enemy were, by the works on the iſland and by the guns of the fort, nothing more could then be attempted; and the army accordingly, after the arrival of the tents from Arrakerry, encamped juſt beyond the reach of the cannon on the iſland, and nearly on the ground upon which the action had terminated.

Three of the enemy's guns were taken on the hill that was attacked by the corps under the command of Lt-Col. Maxwell; and one gun, with a great number of ſtandards and colours, were taken from their main body. Their loſs in men was very conſiderable, but the number could not be aſcertained.

It may probably appear to you, and to any other perſons unacquainted with the peculiar ſituation of Seringapatam, that, after having defeated the enemy's army, I might have proceeded to the attack of the place, without loſing time, or putting myſelf to any material inconvenience to form a junction with Gen Abercromby; but even if I had thought the heavy guns that I had brought with me ſufficient for the ſiege, I could not there, as at Bangalore, chuſe my point of attack, and keep my army in a compact ſtate to reſiſt the whole force of the enemy, and defend my approaches. In order to beſiege the fort, it would have been neceſſary to force my paſſage over to the iſland; and this can only be done on the north ſide, oppoſite to the Carigut Pagoda, where there is a good ford at the diſtance of more than a mile from the fort; for the ford on the ſouth ſide is not only very rugged and difficult, but is likewiſe commanded, within 700 yards, by the works of Seringapatam; and the bridge, which is ſtill ſtanding on that ſide, is immediately under the guns of the place.

The ground on the ſouth ſide riſes gradually from the river; and, as Tippoo would certainly have croſſed over with his army to that ſide, as ſoon as he ſaw my batteries in ſufficient forwardneſs to enable me to force the paſſage of the northern ford, I ſhould have been expoſed, on getting upon the iſland, to a croſs fire

fire from the fort and from the enemy's army; which would not only have rendered it impoſſible for me to attempt the ſiege, but would probably have obliged me to abandon the iſland with conſiderable loſs.

It was therefore neceſſary, before any attempt could be made upon the iſland, that a force, able to reſiſt the attack of Tippoo's whole army, ſhould be ſtationed on the ſouth ſide of the river, which could only be effected by my joining ſome of my battalions to the corps under Gen. Abercromby; and I therefore determined, after allowing the troops to recover themſelves a little from their fatigues, by a halt of two days on the field of battle, to proceed to the Kanambaddy ford, according to my former intention.

The ſoil of all the parts of the Myſore country, that I have ſeen, is in general dry, and by nature unfruitful; and ſuſtenance, either for men or animals, can only be raiſed upon it by a moſt perſevering induſtry in its inhabitants: but the country adjoining to Seringapatam is peculiarly rugged and barren. The mountains are immenſe bare rocks; and the lower grounds are ſo thin in ſoil, and ſo univerſally and cloſely covered with large looſe ſtones, that no conſiderable produce can be raiſed from them, by the exertions of any degree of induſtry whatever.

The utmoſt pains had likewiſe been taken by the enemy, during the two preceding months, to deſtroy all the villages, and every particle of forage and proviſions belonging to the inhabitants, within a circuit of ſeveral miles; and to thoſe circumſtances, of ſo much diſadvantage to the operations of the army, was to be added the premature ſetting-in of the monſoon, near a month before the uſual period; and by the united operation of the cauſes that I have ſtated, we had not only, during the ſix or eight preceding days, ſuffered very conſiderable loſſes among our draught and carriage cattle, but the greateſt part of thoſe which ſurvived were at this time reduced to a very weakly condition.

We were obliged to make ſo great a détour, that we could only reach the Kanambaddy ford in two marches; and as the face of the country is exceedingly uneven and hilly, interſected with a number of deep ravines, and the road for the heavy guns was to be made the whole way by our own pioneers, theſe marches were found ſo difficult, that, notwithſtanding the preſſure for time, I was forced to halt one day, after the firſt march, by the draught cattle having been completely exhauſted in accompliſhing it.

Conſiderable detachments of troops were ordered to attend and aſſiſt the heavy guns on the ſecond day's march; but the bullocks were ſo extremely reduced, that, even with the aid of the ſoldiers at the drag-ropes, their progreſs was ſo tedious, that the body of the army was upwards of twelve hours in marching as many miles; and the rear guard did not reach the encampment near the ford till nine o'clock in the evening of May 20.

It was not, however, till after I had received the reports from the different departments, on the following morning, of the general wretched condition of the public cattle of the army, that I ſaw the impoſſibility of moving the heavy guns and ſtores from the ſpot where they then were, and that it became neceſſary for me to decide on relinquiſhing entirely the proſecution of the plan for the campaign, in which Gen. Abercromby had been inſtructed to co-operate. I then loſt no time in communicating by determination to Gen. Abercromby, who had advanced as far as Periapatam; and I directed him, after deſcending the Ghaut with the troops under his command, to put them into cantonments on the coaſt of Malabar, during the rains, and until the proper ſeaſon ſhould return for re-commencing our operations.

The effects of ſeveral circumſtances, from which we had already ſuffered many inconveniences, preſſed upon us particularly hard at this juncture; and none more than the conduct of the Nizam's cavalry, who were now, if poſſible, more inactive and more inattentive to my requiſitions than ever.

Far from rendering the ſervices that I had expected from ſo numerous and powerful a body of horſe, in facilitating our foraging, and in covering extenſive tracts of country, from which our followers, as well as themſelves, might have obtained conſiderable ſupplies of proviſions, they had, regardleſs of my remonſtrances ſince the commencement of our march from Bangalore, hardly ever ſent a detachment beyond the picquets of our infantry, and had perſevered in

exhauſting the ſmall ſtock of forage and proviſions which, in ſpite of the devaſtation made by the enemy, was generally found within the bounds of the encampment, and which, if we had not been incumbered with them, we could have commanded for the uſe of our own army.

By this extraordinary degree of obſtinate ſupineneſs, that large body of men, with their horſes and numerous followers, about this time, experienced the ſevereſt diſtreſſes, from ſcarcity, and the vaſt multitude of people belonging to our army, for whom it is impoſſible for the public to carry a ſtock of proviſions, were reduced to nearly the ſame ſituation. Rice became ſo dear in the Buzars, that either the preſſure of hunger, or the temptation of the extravagant prices, proved too powerful againſt all precautions that could be taken, and occaſioned depredations of the grain that had been provided and brought with us, to ſupply the fighting men of the army, to ſo alarming an extent, that the apprehenſion that there would be a want of grain for the ſoldiers long before the ſtores that had been provided for them ought to have been expended, operated powerfully, with other reaſons, to force me to fall back to Bangalore.

Urgent, however, as our own neceſſities were to move nearer to our ſupplies, I could not leave Tippoo at liberty to employ his whole force againſt Gen. Abercromby; and therefore reſolved to remain in my poſition near the ford, which held the main body of the enemy's army in check at Seringapatam, until I ſhould have reaſon to believe, that Gen. Abercromby was out of all danger of being interrupted in his retreat by Tippoo's either marching in perſon, or conſiderably reinforcing the corps which I knew he had detached againſt him, but which alone was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make me apprehend that it could give Gen. Abercromby any material moleſtation.

In the mean time I gave directions to burſt eleven heavy guns, eight eighteen and three twenty-four pounders, to bury or deſtroy the military ſtores that could not be carried with us, and to deliver nearly the whole of the rice in our poſſeſſion to the troops, which on a calculation of eaſy marches, would have been ſufficient to ſubſiſt them until they ſhould arrive at Bangalore; meaſures which had now become the more indiſpenſably neceſſary, as, in addition to the loſſes of public cattle that we had ſuffered from the cauſes that I have mentioned, an epidemical diſorder, not uncommon in this country, had broke out amongſt them, and carried off ſeveral thouſands in a few days.

Having remained long enough to give ample time to Gen. Abercromby to fall back from Periapatam, I moved from my encampment near the ford, on the morning of the 26th, with the intention to proceed to Bangalore, and to employ a few months in refreſhing and refitting the army, and to make every other neceſſary preparation for reſuming our operations againſt the enemy's capital, as ſoon as the rivers ſhould ſubſide, unleſs Tippoo, in the mean time, ſhould agree to make ſuch conceſſions as the confederates might reaſonably think they had a right to exact from him.

Upon reaching the ground that had been fixed upon for the firſt day's encampment, I was told, to my great ſurpriſe, that ſome Mahratta meſſengers had arrived to inform me that the two Mahratta armies, under the command of Hurry Punt and Perſeram Bhow, were at no great diſtance from us, and that their advanced corps, under Appa Saheb, Perſeram Bhow's ſon, was almoſt in ſight.

I had for ſome weeks before given up all hopes of being joined by the Mahrattas, with whoſe dilatory conduct I was much diſſatisfied; and although I ſaw that their junction at this critical time would be attended with many advantages to the common cauſe, I could not help lamenting, as not only our heavy guns were now deſtroyed, but General Abercromby's corps had actually deſcended the Ghauts, that by the tardineſs in commencing their march and from my having even been deprived of all knowledge of their approach by the vigilance of the enemy's light troops, and the inactivity of the Nizam's cavalry, the opportunity was loſt which could alone now be recalled, to drive the enemy's whole army, that had ſo recently been humbled by a defeat, and would not have dared to keep the field, into the iſland of Seringapatam; where its diſtreſſes muſt ſoon have reduced Tippoo to the neceſſity of ſubmitting to the terms of peace that we might have preſcribed to him.

I took meaſures, however, immediately for fixing as early a day as poſſible for an interview with the chiefs, which, by a movement of both armies, took place three days after; and as it was of great conſequence to cultivate a good underſtanding with them, I ſaid very little on the juſt grounds which I had to complain of the lateneſs of their arrival, and contented myſelf at the firſt meeting, with obtaining a knowledge of the nature of their inſtructions, and of their future intentions.

They made the moſt explicit declarations, that they were ordered by the Peſhwa, and that it was equally their own inclination, to act entirely in concert with me; and in the courſe of two or three conferences, it was not only ſettled that all the confederate forces ſhould keep the field in the Myſore country during the rains, but they alſo acquieſced in a general arrangement that I propoſed for the diſpoſition of the armies: the principal objects of which were, to give me an eaſy and ſafe communication with the Carnatic, to enable me to draw from thence the ſupplies of artillery and ſtores that would be neceſſary for proſecuting the operations of the enſuing campaign, to ſubſiſt the allied armies, as much as might be poſſible, at the expence of the enemy, and to endeavour to deprive him of the revenues and reſources of all the northern parts of his dominions.

Having ſtated to the Mahratta Chiefs the danger of attempting to maintain the communication with their own country by the route to the weſtward of Chittledroog, by which Perſeram Bhow had marched from Durwar, they agreed to relinquiſh it, and to be ſatisfied with that by Sera and Roydroog, which I recommended as preferable, on condition that I would delay my march to the eaſtward until all the detachments which Perſeram Bhow had left upon his route could join the army, or be ſent back acroſs the Zumbuddra: to which, upon their aſſurances that we ſhould be able to purchaſe from the grain-dealers attached to them a ſufficient quantity of grain to ſubſiſt our troops and followers for ſome time to come, I conſented.

In order, therefore, to effect theſe purpoſes, we halted frequently; and having, ſoon after the junction of the Mahrattas, ſent back to the Nizam all thoſe of his troops that had, either from the loſs or the weakneſs of their horſes, become unfit for ſervice, the confederate force moved together gradually, though ſlowly, towards Bangalore; and upon our arrival within about 20 miles of that place, it was thought adviſeable to acquieſce in Perſeram Bhow's wiſhes to move with the army under his own immediate command towards Sera, to ſecure that communication, and to poſſeſs himſelf of the adjoining country, according to the plan that had been arranged, Hurry Punt, with his diviſion, and the Nizam's cavalry, remaining with our army.

After drawing from Bangalore four heavy guns and a ſupply of proviſions, I marched from the neighbourhood of that place, on the 15th of July, towards Ouſſore, a fortreſs upon which Tippoo has beſtowed much labour and expence, but which, though in a very defenſible ſtate, was not completely finiſhed. The garriſon abandoned the place on the approach of a detachment that I had ſent forward to inveſt and ſummon it; but they at the ſame time ſprung a mine under one of the baſtions that did conſiderable damage, and attempted, though unſucceſsfully, by a train, to blow up the powder magazine.

Conformable to my plan, I placed the heavy guns and the ſpare ſtores and proviſions in the fort of Ouſſore, with a good garriſon, and the damage occaſioned by the exploſion was ordered to be repaired with all poſſible expedition. A ſtrong eſcort was at the ſame time ſent to bring a large convoy of various kinds of ſupplies from Amboor.

On the 18th of July the army marched to ſupport a brigade that I had detached to endeavour to reduce the Hill Forts adjoining to the Polycode Paſs (by far the eaſieſt and beſt in the whole range of mountains that divide the Myſore country from the Carnatic); and in a few days we were fortunate enough, by the ſpirited behaviour of our troops, and the puſillanimity of the garriſons, to obtain poſſeſſion of a ſufficient number of thoſe ſmall, but exceedingly ſtrong places, to afford conſiderable protection to the march of our convoys, and to render it hazardous and difficult for the enemy to ſend troops into the Baramaul.

I conceive it to be needleſs to trouble you with a detail of the preparations that will be made in the courſe of the next two months for enſuring ſucceſs to the plan of operations for the enſuing campaign, which will be nearly ſimilar

to that which was intended for the laſt; and ſhall therefore content myſelf with aſſuring you, that no exertions of mine ſhall be wanting to render them complete; and that I have an entire confidence in meeting with the moſt thorough ſupport from all your governments.

It would be vain to ſuppoſe that we ſhould remain long undiſturbed by an enemy ſo able and active as Tippoo: But although, from the immenſe extent of our poſſeſſions and poſts, it may be impoſſible to prevent him from gaining ſome ſmall advantages during the period that we are reſtrained from carrying on offenſive operations, I truſt it will not be in his power to do any thing which can either materially injure or impede the execution of our main objects.

He has lately, as I had long expected, made an attempt to diſturb the country of Coimbatore and our ſouthern provinces, in which he has been completely foiled by the gallantry and good conduct of the officers in that quarter. But he has been ſucceſsful in routing a ſmall detachment of irregulars, which Perſeram Bhow had left at a great diſtance from his army, to blockade the Hill fort of Madgheri, not far from Sera. I cannot ſay that I was much ſurpriſed at this accident; and indeed, notwithſtanding my repeated recommendations to them, to be cautious in detaching, and to avoid bad and diſtant poſts, they are ſo apt to deviate from ſyſtem in the execution of any plan, that I am afraid they muſt feel the ill conſequences of improvident conduct ſtill more ſeverely before I ſhall be able completely to command their attention.

The inconveniences which the expence of this war muſt occaſion to your finances, have given me the moſt ſincere concern; but, on the other hand, it is a ſource of ſatisfaction to myſelf, as it muſt be to every other perſon who feels for the intereſt and honour of the company and the nation, that there is at preſent a favourable proſpect that it will be terminated with valuable acquiſitions to the company, and to the other members of the confederacy; and with the humiliation of a prince who forced us to draw the ſword by a wanton violation of a ſolemn treaty, and whoſe overgrown power, directed by a perfidious and barbarous diſpoſition, and by a ſpirit of inſatiable ambition, has frequently given juſt cauſe of alarm for the ſafety of your poſſeſſions in this part of India, and has long rendered him an object of the utmoſt terror to all his other neighbours.

Impelled, however, as I was, by the conſideration of the ſtate of your finances, to put ſomething to the hazard, in attempting to bring the war to a ſpeedy concluſion, the information that I had received of the ſituation of political affairs in Europe, operated alſo ſtrongly to induce me to make an effort to reduce the enemy's capital, and by that means entirely break his power, before the ſetting-in of the periodical rains; and although a number of circumſtances combined to counteract my endeavour to ſhorten in that manner the duration of the war, yet, whilſt the failure has reflected no diſgrace upon the Britiſh arms, the attempt has in other reſpects produced many ſolid advantages to the common cauſe, and without having been attended with any material addition to the expence which we muſt neceſſarily have incurred if the army had, during the ſame period, remained in a ſtate of inactivity.

I have reaſon to be perſuaded that all inſtances on my part would have been ineffectual, and that nothing but an apprehenſion that their intereſts might ſuffer by their not being preſent at the reduction of Seringapatam, could have prevailed on both the Mahratta chiefs to leave in other hands the collection of the revenues in the enemy's fertile northern dominions that they had over-run, and to advance ſo rapidly to the ſouthward to form a junction with me; and it is in conſequence of that junction, and of their having conſented to remain with their numerous and powerful cavalry to act in concert with us, that we have been able, for ſo long a period, to hem Tippoo with his army into a very circumſcribed ſpace, and to deprive him of all revenue or ſupplies of any kind, from the greateſt part of his extenſive territories.

At the time that we ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience from the inactivity of the Nizam's cavalry, and I expreſſed my diſſatisfaction, in the ſtrongeſt terms, at the behaviour of the chiefs, I was perfectly ſenſible, that even their preſence contributed to awe the enemy, and was otherwiſe of value, as being a proof of the ſtrong connection of the confederacy; and I ſaw no ground to impute blame to his Highneſs on their account, in any other ſhape than that of want of judge-

ment

ment in placing at the head of ſo large a portion of his forces ſuch a man as Rajah Teigewunt, who is deſtitute, to an uncommon degree, of almoſt every quality which a military commander ought to poſſeſs; and in employing ſeveral chiefs under him who, from their rank and ſuperior military experience, muſt naturally become his adviſers, or have great influence with him, but on whoſe honour and fidelity his Highneſs ſhould not have placed a dependence.

I have, from time to time, conveyed theſe ſentiments to the Nizam and his miniſter, in the moſt explicit terms, and I have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the impreſſion that my repreſentations have made upon them; for, in order to remedy the defects of which I have complained, and render the ſervices of his troops more efficacious in future, he has promiſed to ſend his ſecond ſon, Secunder Jah, with the miniſter Azeem ul Omrah, to command them; and he has given me the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, through Meer Alium, who lately arrived in camp, that the Prince and the miniſter with all the intended reinforcements, in which the two Company's battalions in his pay will be included, ſhall, conformable to my deſire, join me before the end of the month of October.

Reduced as Tippoo's reſources now are, and diminiſhed and diſpirited as his army muſt be by our repeated ſucceſſes, there can be little doubt of his being deſirous of peace; but I have not yet diſcovered any clear ſymptoms of his haughty mind being prepared to ſubmit to the terms which the allies, from a conſideration of their future ſafety, and of their right to expect ſome compenſation for their loſſes and expences, will think it neceſſary to impoſe upon him.

After having been equally unſucceſsful, with the Peſhwa and the Nizam, as with myſelf, in frequent attempts, during the laſt three or four months, to create jealouſies among the confederates, by propoſing to open ſeparate negotiations with them, without admitting his knowledge of the nature of the confederacy, he at laſt thought proper to comply with my recommendation to addreſs himſelf, at the ſame time, to the three Powers, and to requeſt permiſſion to ſend a Vackeel to treat with them collectively.

Permiſſion was accordingly granted; but as the vackeel preferred claims reſpecting the forms of his public reception, and the mode of opening the negotiation, which could not without the greateſt impropriety be complied with, and from which he declared his inſtructions did not authoriſe him to recede, it was thought moſt adviſeable by Hurry Punt and Meer Allum (who are inveſted with full powers from their reſpective governments) as well as myſelf, that he ſhould be requeſted, after having given him a few days for conſideration, to return to his maſter, and he accordingly proceeded to him, from Bangalore, on the 24th of laſt month.

We have not yet received any farther meſſage from Tippoo; but I think it highly probable that he will ſoon renew his propoſitions for opening a negotiation; and ſhould he at any time appear to be ſeriouſly diſpoſed to acquieſce in terms of accommodation, which a regard for your honour and intereſts, as well as thoſe of the allies, will render it incumbent upon us to demand, the ſtrongeſt conſiderations, both public and private, will inſure my moſt cordial exertions to bring this conteſt to a ſpeedy concluſion.

I muſt however confeſs, that although it may be poſſible that, in caſe of his other ſchemes being unſucceſsful, he may ſee the neceſſity of ſubmitting to our demands, before the confederate forces ſhall be completely ready to move again towards his capital, yet I ſee no good reaſon to believe that he has any other deſign, at preſent, than that of endeavouring to diſunite the confederates by underhand intrigues amongſt them; and I ſhall certainly, therefore, not relax, in the ſmalleſt degree, in forwarding the neceſſary preparations, to enable me, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, to reſume the moſt vigorous proſecution of offenſive operations.

You are ſo well informed, by your own records, of the characters and diſpoſitions of our allies, that I need hardly ſtate to you, that in tranſacting buſineſs with people differing ſo much from ourſelves in language, manners, and cuſtoms, many difficulties are unavoidably experienced; and I ſhall only aſſure you, that neither temper nor perſeverance ſhall be wanting, on my part, to preſerve union amongſt the different members of the confederacy, and to draw the utmoſt exertion that may be practicable from them, for promoting the general proſperity.

I have thought it my duty to give you the above general ſtatement of the occurrences of the laſt campaign, and of our preſent ſituation; and, before I conclude this letter, I muſt, in juſtice to the officers and ſoldiers, both of the King's and Company's troops, who compoſe this army, give my public teſtimony, that, during the courſe of a campaign, which, from a concurrence of circumſtances, has been ſingularly arduous, they have manifeſted patience under fatigue and ſcarcity, gallantry in action, and a general ſpirit of zeal for the honour and intereſts of their country, to an extent which, in my opinion, has never been exceeded by any troops whatever, and which gives them a juſt claim to the warmeſt and moſt ſubſtantial marks of your approbation.

I have ordered the Adjutant-General, who is gone for the recovery of his health to Madras, to ſend returns of the loſs of his Majeſty's and the Company's troops in killed and wounded, during the laſt campaign: And Capt. Kyd, ſurveyor-general on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, who has accompanied me on this ſervice, will tranſmit to you, by my direction, ſketches of the country about Bangalore and Seringapatam, of the action of May 15. and of the marches of the army from Feb. 5. to Auguſt 30. As this latter will be an uſeful geographical document, I ſhould recommend its being ſent to Maj. Rennel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS."

WEST INDIES.

Port-au-Prince, Oct. 30. We have been overwhelmed by the moſt unfortunate events, the detail of which would be too long to enter into; but the following are the heads, related in the true manner in which they ſucceeded each other. For ſome cauſe or other (no doubt of a very complicated nature), the mechanics of the northern part have revolted, have killed all the whites they have met with, and, in fine, have reduced that beautiful province to ruins. The ſucceſs of the whites was very brilliant and great; but their victories were fatal to them, as in deſtroying the enemy (though it were better they were all deſtroyed) they ſacrificed their own property. The negroes had at their head, and ſtill have, a number of whites, and a ſtill greater number of free mulattoes; however, the generality of the free mulattoes of this province have behaved very well on the occaſion; they have offered their ſervices to the whites, and deſired to unite with them, and engage the common enemy in a body. Their requeſt has been complied with; and this is the ſituation of the Cape, and the manner in which the circumſtances occurred.

The events to which our dependency was expoſed were abſolutely the ſame; happily, however, having been warned in time, we ſhould certainly have been preſerved, if the free mulattoes who inhabited it had conducted themſelves ſimilar to the major part of thoſe of the Cape; but, on the contrary, inſtead of joining with us in the reſolution of engaging and reſiſting the common enemy, they inſtantly took up arms againſt us, to recover (what they called) their rights; and as neither their number nor their diſcipline created any alarm in us, they gained over a great number of ſlaves, ſome by promiſes, and others by force. Many habitations have been burnt, a number of whites aſſaſſinated, being overpowered by numbers. We had at that time for chiefs men who, conceiving that the old ſyſtem was going to be re-eſtabliſhed, and having much to dread ſhould that take place, would rather wiſh to ſee the whole colony loſt, than make any ſacrifices in favour of the free mulattoes; in conſequence of which, only a ſmall detachment was ſent out againſt the Negroes, which was ſoon overpowered; this ſucceſs encouraged the mulattoes, and as they knew that the thinking part of the inhabitants, as well of this city as the neighbouring country, were willing to grant them almoſt any thing rather than ruin the colony, they kept firm, and a *concordat* has been entered into with them. The free mulattoes are now in this city, armed according to one of the articles of the *concordat*; hitherto they have done nothing againſt the treaty, but have brought their *Suiſſes* (as they call them) with them; theſe are the ſwifteſt ſlaves whom they have kept among them, and whom they have not hitherto been prevailed upon to reſtore to their maſters. Theſe fellows make no ſcruple of telling our Negroes, "If you had followed our example, you would have been free, and all the country would have been ours." Such language as this muſt do harm. A council has been held about what is to be done with theſe *Suiſſes*, and it is at laſt determined

determined to put them on board a veſſel without arms (many, no doubt, have eſcaped); however, 200 are on board, and will ſail this night. Some ſay they are to be conducted to La Baye Mouſtiques, with proviſions for 3 months, and then left to take their chance. This will, at any rate, take them away from communication with our Negroes; though ſome are of opinion, that many of them may get back again.

Dec. 1. On the 21ſt of laſt month a banditti, conſiſting of ſome hundreds of what are called *petits blancs* (a moſt abandoned and unprincipled ſet of miſcreants, compoſed of people of all nations,) actuated, without doubt, by a deſire of plunder, ſet fire to the town, which is entirely conſumed, with the exception only of ten or twelve houſes.—The better ſort of whites, and the people of colour, have in conjunction, taken immediate and effectual meaſures to prevent thoſe villains from committing any outrage upon the plantations or on the country; and from the force they have on the plain of Leogane and at the Croix de Bouquets, they have no doubt that they will be able to preſerve the plantations.

An embargo has been laid on all the ſhipping at this place, in conſequence of this unfortunate event, both with a view to ſecure the aſſiſtance of the crews in caſe of neceſſity, and that the veſſels may ſerve to accommodate the inhabitants who have been burnt out of their houſes.

AMERICA.

The following circular letter from Brig-Gen. Scott to the county lieutenants in Kentucky, dated Lexington, Nov. 11. 1791, appeared in the Kentucky gazette.

" We have received certain intelligence that the army has been defeated. The loſs is very great. The garriſon at Fort Jefferſon is intercepted, and many brave wounded gallant men are now left on the road, unable to travel, and without any proviſion but the fleſh of packhorſes. This caſe requires immediate exertion. I have appointed a rendezvous of volunteers at Craig's Mill, the 25th inſtant, completely equipped with arms, ammunition, and twenty days proviſion. I truſt that no exertion on your part will be wanting, when the ſafety of our country and the lives of brave men are in danger. The circumſtance requires the greateſt diſpatch, and no friend to his country can now be idle. Believe me, with reſpect, yours.

The volunteers who are not ready by the 15th inſtant are to follow as ſoon as poſſible."

By ſundry gentlemen who are arrived in town ſince Thurſday laſt, we have the melancholy account of the defeat of the army under Gen. St Clair. They ſay the attack was made by the Indians on the 4th inſtant, at day-break, and continued about 4 hours; that we loſt 44 commiſſioned officers killed, and 27 wounded, and about 600 privates, beſides pack-horſe and bullock-drivers, &c. with eight pieces of cannon, and all the baggage.

Gen. St Clair expected an action; the men were drawn up in order of battle, and ſtood in their ranks all night; the army was formed into a hollow ſquare, the artillery and baggage in the centre. The enemy made their attack at the dawn of day on all the lines, particularly on the rear, which was compoſed of militia; they were overpowered, and gave way; the Indians ruſhed on, and were ſoon poſſeſſed of the artillery, which was retaken in a few moments by a company of regulars with fixed bayonets; but, moſt of the matroſſes being killed, no uſe was made of it. The action continued obſtinately till 9 o'clock, when our men gave way. Gen. St Clair rallied them, and brought off the greater part of the wounded to Fort Jefferſon, being purſued about five miles, where the remains of the army and wounded are cooped up, almoſt ſtarved, living on poor packhorſes.

Dec. 21. Lieut. Denny, aid de-camp to Major-General St Clair, arrived with diſpatches for the ſecretary of the department of war, dated Fort Waſhington, Nov. 17.

" The garriſon at Fort Jefferſon was intended to be continued, and was not conceived in any danger; it was well ſupplied with proviſions and artillery, and commanded by Capt. Shailer, of the 2d regiment. Moſt of the wounded had arrived at Fort Waſhington from Fort Jefferſon.

Pilamingo, the Chickaſaw Chief, had returned ſafe with his warriors, and Capt. Sparks, of Clark's battalion, bringing with them five ſcalps.

The Kentucky militia, under Generals Scott and Wilkinſon, all mounted and furniſhed

furniſhed with twenty days proviſion, will probably arrive at Fort Waſhington about the middle of November.

It was expected that the diſperſed ſituation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important ſtroke yet this winter.

The brave Major Clark (who covered the retreat with ſome ſoldiers), ſuppoſed to be killed, had arrived ſafe at Fort Waſhington."

New York, Jan. 4. Laſt Saturday afternoon Lieut. Devin, of the Levies, arrived at Philadelphia from the Weſt country. He left Fort Waſhington, Nov. 22. at which time Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon were well ſupplied with men and proviſions, and there was no apprehenſion for their ſafety. Gen. St Clair continued in bad health. Moſt of the remaining levies were returning home, except ſuch as had enliſted in the regular ſervice. The wounded had been brought to Fort Waſhington, and were moſt of them in a fair way of recovery. No account of the Indians ſince the action.

The news of the defeat of the troops under Governor St Clair by the Indians, ſo far from diſheartening, has filled every man in Kentucky with a thirſt for revenge. Gen. Scott has proceeded towards Fort Jefferſon with 1500 mounted militia and rifle-men. As theſe people are perfectly acquainted with the India mode of warfare, and will not be incumbered with artillery, and other ſimilar apparatus, generally uſeleſs in expeditions of this kind, we are ſtill in hopes of being in poſſeſſion of the Maumee towns before winter.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2. On Friday morning was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, a box elegantly mounted with ſilver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that ſheltered the Waſhington of Scotland, the brave and patriotic Sir William Wallace, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the 14th century by Edward I. This magnificent and truly characteriſtical preſent is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr Archibald Robertſon, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America ſome months ago.

The box was preſented to Lord Buchan by the Goldſmiths Company at Edinburgh; from whom his Lordſhip requeſted and obtained leave to transfer it to a man whom he deemed more deſerving of it than himſelf, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it juſtly due.

His Lordſhip has requeſted of the Preſident, that, on the event of his deceaſe, he will conſign the box to that man in this country who ſhall appear, in his judgement, to merit it beſt, upon the ſame conſiderations that induced him to ſend it the preſent poſſeſſor.

The inſcription upon a ſilver plate, on the inſide of the lid, is as follows: "Preſented by the Goldſmiths of Edinburgh to David Steuart Erſkine, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon—A. D. 1782." —The box is of an oblong form, and made by Mr Robert Hay, wright, now of the Edinburgh Vendue.

ENGLAND.

The following is the treaty between his Majeſty and the K. of Pruſſia on the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princeſs Frederica Charlotte Ulric Catharine of Pruſſia.

"In the name of Almighty God,

Be it known to all perſons now living and to come, that the Moſt High and Moſt Puiſſant Prince and Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick and Luneburgh, Arch-Treaſurer, and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Moſt High and Moſt Puiſſant Prince and Lord, Frederick William, by the Grace of God, King of Pruſſia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, Arch-Chamberlain, and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; Sovereign Duke of Sileſia, Sovereign Prince of Orange, Neufchatel, and Valengin, as alſo of the county of Glatz; Duke of Gueldres, Magdeburgh, Cleves, Julieres, Bergues, Stetin, Pomerania, of the Caſſubians and Vandals of Mecklenburgh, as alſo of Croſnia; Burgrave of Nurenburgh; Prince of Halberſtradt, Minden, Camin, Vandalia, Schwerin, Ratzeburgh, Eaſt Friezeland, and Meurs; Count of Hohenzollern, Ruppin, Marck, Ravenſburgh, Hohenſtein, Ticklenburgh, Schwerin, Lingen Bure, and Leerdam; Lord of Ravenſtein, Roſtock, Stargard, Lauenbergh, Butau, Arla, Breda, &c. being cloſely united by the deareſt ties of blood and friendſhip, conſented, with the moſt lively ſatisfaction, to the marriage of their moſt dear children, their Royal Highneſſes the Duke of York and Albany, Prince Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and the Princeſs Frederica

Frederica Charlotte Ulrique Catharine of Pruſſia; and that this marriage has been duly and legally ſolemnized at Berlin, and at London, according to the laws of the two countries, and the rites of the reformed churches, there reſpectively eſtabliſhed. Their Majeſties being deſirous to reduce into the requiſite forms the engagements contained in a proviſional act concluded at Berlin on the 15th of September 1791, by their reſpective miniſters, to ſerve as the eſſential baſis of the future contract of marriage of their Royal Highneſſes; and deſiring alſo to provide for the entire and complete execution of the ſaid engagements, have named and authoriſed for that ſalutary purpoſe their reſpective Commiſſaries, viz. his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Sir Morton Eden, Knight of the Order of the Bath, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Pruſſian Majeſty; and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, his Miniſters of State, of war, and of the Cabinet, Charles William Count de Finckenſtein, Frederick William Count de Schulenburg, Knights of the order of the Black Eagle, and Philip Charles Baron d'Alvenſleben, Knight of the order of St John, who, by virtue of their reſpective full powers reciprocally communicated and exchanged, after having diſcuſſed all the neceſſary points, have agreed on the following articles:

Article 1. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia gives to the Princeſs his daughter a portion of 100,000 crowns in Frederics d'Or, viz. 40,000 crowns, as being the uſual portion of the Princeſſes of the Houſe of Pruſſia, and 60,000 crowns, as paraphernalia. In caſe the Princeſs ſhould happen to die before her huſband, without leaving iſſue, both the ſums, as well for the portion as for the paraphernalia, ſhall revert to the King and his ſucceſſors, in as far as her Royal Highneſs ſhall not have diſpoſed of the latter; but the produce thereof ſhall belong to his Royal Highneſs her huſband ſurviving. His Majeſty has beſides provided her Royal Highneſs with a *trouſſeau* ſuitable to her birth and rank.

2. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs renounces, and by the act ſigned the 29th of September 1791 has renounced, conformably to the uſage and family compact of the Houſe of Pruſſia and Brandenburgh, in favour of the male ſucceſſion, all right of inheritance ariſing from the ſaid Houſe, in the ſame manner, in the ſame terms, with the ſame reſervations, and the ſame validity of engagement, as the Princeſſes of Pruſſia and Brandenburgh have on their marriages done to this time. And his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, in his own name, and in that of his ſon the Duke of York, confirms this renunciation in the moſt expreſs and ſolemn manner.

3. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York having promiſed to give to the Princeſs his wife, as the gift on the day after the marriage, called by the name of *Morgengabe*, the ſum of 6000 l. Sterling, the intereſt of which was to be paid from the 15th of September 1791, and to make part of the ſum fixed for pin-money, and for the annual expences of her Royal Highneſs, without her Royal Highneſs having, however, any power of diſpoſing of the capital during the life of her huſband; his Majeſty the King of Great Britain confirms this engagement.

4. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York having promiſed to pay annually, and during the whole time of her marriage, to her Royal Highneſs, for her pin-money and daily expences, known by the names of *Kleider*, *Hand*, and, *Spielgelder*, the ſum of 4000 l. Sterling, of which her Royal Highneſs ſhall have the free diſpoſal, for her own uſe, without detraying out of that ſum the charge of the maintenance of the perſons attached to her ſuite, and intended for her ſervice, his Majeſty the King of Great Britain has been pleaſed to take upon himſelf the full and entire execution of the ſaid engagement; and his Majeſty, in conſequence, promiſes and engages to ſecure to her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of York the annual payment of 4000 l. Sterling, including the intereſt of the ſum of 6000 l. Sterling mentioned in the 3d article.

5. His Majeſty the King of Great Britain grants, as a counter portion to the portion given by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, the like ſum of 100,000 crowns in gold. His Britannic Majeſty alſo engages to ſecure to the Princeſs, in caſe of the unhappy event of mournful ſeparation by the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the annual ſum of 8000 l. Sterling for her jointure, together with a reſidence, and a ſuitable eſtabliſhment.

6. This treaty ſhall be ratified by his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and by

by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and the letters of ratification ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible, to be computed from the day of the ſignature. In witneſs whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent treaty, and put thereto the ſeals of our arms.

Done at Berlin, Jan. 26. 1792.

M. Eden.

Ch. Will. Count de Finckenſtein.

F. W. Count de Schulenberg.

P. C. d'Alvenſleben.

London Feb. 6. Mr Layton of the Borough entertained 200 friends in a new tub. It was made for Mr Meux, brewer; and will contain 10,000 barrels, the coſt of which will be about 3000 l. Mr. Layton gives ſecurity of 2000 l. to indemnify Mr Meux from any loſs that may be ſuſtained within the firſt twelve months. On a ſide table in the tub was a China bowl, on a mahogany ſtand with wheels, which contained 27 gallons and a half of punch.

Oxford, Feb. 19. By a ſtatement of the earnings and ſupport of the criminals under confinement, and ſentenced to hard labour in our gaol and houſe of correction at the Caſtle, delivered in by the committee of magiſtrates at the laſt general quarter-ſeſſions, and by the bench ordered to be printed, it appears, that their earnings, during the laſt year, have been as follows:

By labour of different kinds in works carried on within walls, -	£ 297	10	0
Caſh paid to the Treaſurer for labour on the river navigation, and the repair of the Bottley turnpike-road,	91	8	7
	388	18	7
Total expence of clothing and maintenance,	273	10	8
Balance -	£ 115	7	11

Hence it appears that the above balance of 115l. 7s. 11d. has been derived from the labour of the priſoners; the county allowance for whoſe bread during the ſame period would have amounted to 122l. 16s. 7d. had they, as heretofore, remained unemployed.

It is here proper to obſerve, that this mode of recalling the priſoners to habits of labour ſeems the moſt rational means of rendering them uſeful members of ſociety by their future induſtry; in confirmation of which, ſeveral of thoſe already diſcharged have been ſince employed in places of ſome truſt, and have hitherto acquitted themſelves entirely to the ſatisfaction of their employers.

Feb. 18. Mr Donadieu obtained a verdict in the court of King's bench, of 50 l. damages, againſt the Earl of Barrymore, for an aſſault on his perſon, laſt ſeaſon, at Brighton.

When the evidence was cloſed, Lord Kenyon left the caſe entirely to the jury. He thought the conduct of ſome people of rank in this country a little diſgraceful, and ſuſpected there was ſome *defect in their education, when they were brought into a court of juſtice to finiſh it.*

A verdict againſt his Lordſhip for 44l. was likewiſe obtained by a builder, for erecting the Wargrave Theatre, *before his Lordſhip came of age.* The plea of *non age* was done away by ſubſequent promiſes of payment.

Lord Kenyon lamented that this young Nobleman had, in his minority, been ſurrounded by deſigning men, who, inſtead of ſtoring his mind with uſeful literature, had, he was afraid, depraved his taſte, and perverted his diſpoſition. With reſpect to the tendency of private theatrical entertainments, his Lordſhip doubted extremely whether they ever inculcate one ſingle virtuous ſentiment. He had known inſtances where they had a contrary effect, and they uſually vitiated and debauched the morals of both ſexes; the performers ſeldom retired from the entertainment but every *Romeo* knew the eſtimate of his *Juliet's* virtue!

Feb. 22. was tried a cauſe brought by M. Duberly againſt Gen. Gunning. The plaintiff had been appointed contractor for the clothing of Gen. Gunning's regiment, which produced an intimacy between the parties. The General having no town houſe, reſided at the houſe of the plaintiff in Soho ſquare. On Sept. 26. 1791, Mrs Duberly left her huſband, and has ever ſince been under the immediate protection of the defendant.

The criminal converſation was proved by ſeveral witneſſes.

On the part of the defendant two witneſſes were called to prove, that they had ſeen ſome levity of behaviour between the General and Mrs Duberly in the preſence of the plaintiff, with a view of ſhewing,

ſhewing that he had connived at his wife's miſconduct.

Lord Kenyon, in ſumming up, animadverted with great ſeverity on the conduct of the defendant; but recommended the evidence for the defence to the attention of the jury. Their verdict, he conceived, muſt be for the plaintiff; and all that remained for their conſideration, was the quantum of damages.

Verdict for the plaintiff, 500l. damages.

Feb. 23. was tried an action brought by Alfred to recover from Lorieus about 70l. upon a lottery tranſaction.

Mr Erſkine, counſel for the plaintiff, ſaid, that the defendant's name was Mark Anthony Lorieus, but although he bore a Roman name of great dignity, he was nothing more than a ſhabby inſurance lottery office-keeper, who had got poſſeſſion of the plaintiff's money by the prevalent and deſtructive practice of inſuring. It was the object of the preſent action to recover back the money paid by the plaintiff to the defendant for inſuring in the laſt Engliſh lottery the three 20,000l. prizes. This the law gave him a right to do, as inſuring was totally illegal. A witneſs was examined, who ſwore that he was preſent at a public-houſe in White-friars, when the inſurances were made. He ſaw the plaintiff pay, on different days, the money for inſuring the three 20,000l. he wrote the ſums paid to the defendant in a book, which amounted in the whole to the money for which the action was brought. Mr Bearcroft, on behalf of the defendant, reſiſted this action upon two grounds; the firſt was, that the plaintiff, by paying the money to inſure, was concerned in a breach of the law, and therefore came with a very ill grace into court to recover back his money. The other ground was, that the defendant was no lottery-office keeper, but only a clerk or agent to one Jenkins, of Fleet-ſtreet. Lord Kenyon was clearly of opinion that the plaintiff had a right to recover. If it had been a legal tranſaction, the clerk or agent would not have been liable; but inſuring being a groſs violation of the laws, the defendant, although he might be only an agent, was liable to pay back the money, as the principal was never to be found. Verdict for the plaintiff—for the whole money paid for inſuring.

The amount of the claims for damages ſuſtained during the late riots [vol. 53. p. 460.] upon the Hemlingford hundred, in the county of Warwick, as delivered in, is,

	£		
Wm. and Tho. Hutton	8,113	16	0½
John Ryland - -	3,240	8	4¼
John Taylor, -	9,831	3	10
Geo. Humphrys -	2,191	5	0½
Dr Joſeph Prieſtley -	4,122	11	9
Meeting-houſe at Birmingham - -	2,177	7	5
	£ 29,676	12	5¼

The claims upon the Halfſhire hundred, Worceſter-ſhire, are,

	£		
Joſeph Smith and John Parkes -	198	9	0
John Wakeman and others	267	14	4
William Piddock -	556	17	6
John Harwood - -	143	12	6
Thomas Ruſſell - -	285	11	7
Thomas Hawkes	304	3	8¾
Benjamin Cox -	336	13	7½
John Taylor, -	3839	5	4
	£ 5932	7	7¼

The amount of the claims upon Perſhore hundred have not yet been publiſhed.

SCOTLAND.

William Creech, Eſq; one of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and ſecretary to the ſociety for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland [vol. 52. p. 157.], has received his Majeſty's royal charter conſtituting that ſociety a body corporate.

Tueſday, Jan. 31. The High Court of Juſticiary, upon petition of John Cumming (accuſed of robbing a perſon belonging to Leith betwixt Edinburgh and Dalkeith) with conſent of his Majeſty's Advocate, baniſhed him from Scotland for life, under the uſual certifications.

The Court afterwards pronounced ſentence of fugitation and outlawry againſt Robert Mann, late letter-carrier in the poſt office, Glaſgow, he having failed to appear to ſtand trial upon an accuſation of abſtracting a letter from the office.

A general meeting of the Britiſh Wool Society was held at Edinburgh on Jan. 30. when the officers for the management of their affairs for the enſuing year were elected. There was laid before the meeting a report of the ſociety's tranſactions for laſt year, which concludes as follows.

"Thus it appears that the Society has acquired, by donation or purchaſe, in the courſe of the year 1791, about 800

sheep of different sorts, many of them from foreign countries, particularly from such as poſſeſſed any breed of ſheep diſtinguiſhed for the quality of their wool. Of theſe, about 555 have been diſperſed all over Scotland, and the northern parts of England; and there ſtill remain 245, to which, before the month of July next, there will probably be an addition of 150 lambs, ſo that the flock belonging to the Society will then amount to about 400, a number (joined to thoſe already diſtributed, and many which are expected in the courſe of the coming ſeaſon from different countries in Europe, from Africa, and from the Eaſt Indies) ſufficient in the courſe of a few years to cover every part of Scotland with fine-woolled ſheep.

"It will be allowed, therefore, that every poſſible exertion had been made to diffuſe a ſpirit for the improvement of wool, and to diſperſe the proper breeds of ſheep for that purpoſe all over the kingdom. The number of fine woolled rams which have been imported, amounting (old and young) to about 40, is certainly as many as could poſſibly be looked for in the ſhort ſpace of one year. About 60 of the beſt rams of the Cheviot breed have alſo been ſent to different parts of Scotland, and very flattering accounts have been received of the ſucceſs with which the various experiments recommended in the publications of the ſociety are likely to be attended. From various quarters much important information, as to the proper management of ſheep, has been tranſmitted to the directors, which it is intended to digeſt as ſoon as poſſible, ſo as to be ready for the inſpection of the members. In ſhort, there is every reaſon to believe, that nothing is wanting but a continuation of the ſame exertions on the part of the ſociety, in order to ſecure to G. Britain the important objects for which it was conſtituted.

The flocks belonging to the ſociety are ſtationed as follows: —

In the ſociety's park at Bowbridge,	101
At Dalkeith Houſe, (under the care of the Duke of Buccleugh,)	20
In Tweeddale (for experiment)	30
In Cheviot Hill (for the ſame purpoſe)	22
On Cramond Iſland (about)	70
At North Merchiſton, -	2
Total,	245—

The Hon. Board of Truſtees have given ten guineas to Mr Andrew Wright of Paiſley, for his patriotic attempt to introduce the culture of ſilk-worms into this country.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At Liverpool, William Brighouſe, Eſq; of Toxteth-park, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Gibb, only daughter of the late William Gibb, Eſq; of Greenhead, Ayrſhire.

9. Mr Adam Wilſon, merchant in Aberdeen, to Miſs Jean Aberdein.

13. At Thunderton, James Coll, Eſq; of Aſhgrove, M. D. to Miſs Dunbar, only daughter of the late Sir Alexander Dunbar of Northfield, Bt.

13. Thomas Whitlaw, Eſq; to Miſs Moſton, eldeſt daughter of the late James Moſton, Eſq; of Glaſgow.

14. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Hugh Hay, one of the miniſters of that place, to Miſs Catharine Reid, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed Mr Peter Reid, merchant.

19. The Prince Anhalt Coethen, to the Princeſs Caroline Frederica of Naſſau Uſingen.

20. At Dundee, Mr William Lindſay, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Mackenzie, daughter of the deceaſed Mr John Mackenzie, merchant in Stirling.

26. At Foveran, Dr Alexander Robertſon of Hazlehead, phyſician in Aberdeen, to Miſs Davidſon, daughter of the late William Davidſon, Eſq; merchant, and ſometime Provoſt of Aberdeen.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. At Staindrop, county of Durham, the lady of Capt. Charles Hope, of the navy, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. Mrs Wauchope of Niddry, of a ſon.

4. At London, the Counteſs of Wintertoun, of a ſon.

5. At London, the Marchioneſs of Weſtminſter, of a ſon and heir.

6. At Coats, Mrs Lindeſay of Wormiſton, of a ſon.

9. At London, Lady Caroline Campbell, of a ſon.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell of Fairfield, of a ſon.

12. Mrs Simpſon of Tiviotbank, of a ſon.

13. At Carronhall, Lady Eleonora Dundas, of a ſon.

15. At Straloch, Mrs Ramſay of Barra, of a daughter.

14. At Yeſter-Houſe, the Marchioneſs of Tweeddale, of a daughter.

17. At Stoken-hall, Rutland, Lady Auguſta Lowther, of a daughter.

19. Mrs Murchiſon of Tarradale, of a ſon.

22. At Edinburgh, the lady of William Lindley, Eſq; of a daughter.

25. At London, the Counteſs of Ayleſford, of a ſon.

26. Mrs Clerk of Bonnington, of a ſon.

Lately, at Wirkſworth, Derbyſhire, a poor woman, of four children, one of whom is ſtill alive. The ages of the father and mother do not amount to forty years, when added together.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1791. On his paſſage from Bengal to Bombay, Lieut. Charles Anderſon, of 75th foot.

July. At the fort of Vellore, Lieut. James Macilwrath, ſon of William Macilwrath, Eſq, at Balcletchie, Ayrſhire.

26. At Bombay, Lieut. William Ramſay, of 2d Bombay regiment of Europeans.

Nov. 24. At Jamaica, Mr John Cathcart, ſecond ſon to James Cathcart, Eſq; of Carbiſton.

Dec. 20. At New York, in his 82d year, John Cruger, Eſq. He was many years Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Mayor of that city.

Jan. 2. 1792. The Rev. Mr David Denoon ſenior, miniſter of the goſpel at Kilcarran, in Roſs-ſhire, in the 64th year of his age, and 34th of his miniſtry. He has left 100l. Sterling for a burſary at Inverneſs academy.

25. At Rhines, Roſs-ſhire, in his 77th year, Charles Robertſon, Eſq; of Kindeace.

26. At Kincraig, William Gourlay, Eſq; of Kincraig.

27. At Muſſelburgh, aged 90, Jean Heriot, widow of James Watſon weaver in Muſſelburgh, who, within theſe twelve months, walked to and from Edinburgh; and tranſacted buſineſs, and retained her faculties to the laſt.

27. William Hill of Croyland, Lincolnſhire, ſexton, aged 65, who had been blind upwards of twenty years. What is very remarkable, he could dig graves with as much propriety and accuracy as many who can ſee, and point out the particular ſpot of any family's interment. He could not only point out in the church any thing worth notice to ſtrangers, but alſo lead them to any part of the town. He was a thatcher by trade, which profeſſion he followed ſince he loſt his ſight. He was alſo cryer of the pariſh, and an auctioneer; and if his ringing was worth notice, he was as perfect as moſt people in a five bell peal, and in hand bells he was capital, and taught many to ring. He was alſo a capital ſinger.

29. At Beauſett, in France, Thomas Findlay, Eſq; of Drummore.

31. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt, Knight of the military order of St George, and Colonel in the Ruſſian ſervice.

31. At Edinburgh, aged 81, Mr Malcolm Ogilvy, late merchant there.

31. Mr John Adams, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

Feb. 1. At Liſbon, the Hon. Lieutenant William Forbes, of the royal navy, youngeſt ſon of Lord Forbes.

2. At Leutkirk, in Suabia, M. Lewis Fuſt, author of many ingenious pieces, particularly one intitled "Ludi Florales," and another named "Floriniani;" both poems, full of animation, ſatire, and ſentiment. He was deſcended from Fuſt, the celebrated printer of Mentz, who in 1450, after the labour of ſeven or eight years, completed the firſt Bible that ever appeared in types; and twelve years afterwards, 1462, publiſhed in Gothic characters an edition of infinitely more expence, ſome copies of which were ſold in Paris as MSS, at the great price of 600 crowns.

2. In Caithneſs, Lieut. Charles Bremner, late of 97th foot.

2. In the King's bench priſon, after a confinement of nine years, Major John Forbes, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the memorable battle of Minden.

3. At Bath, Maj-Gen. Sir Henry Calder, Bt, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel of 30th foot.

3. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Innes, ſon of the late Alexander Innes, Eſq; commiſſary-clerk of Aberdeen.

3. Mr Ninian Glen, late convener of the trades in Glaſgow.

4. At Dumfries, in his 64th year, James Irving, Eſq; of Gribton.

4. At Blair-Drummond, Mrs Roche, daughter to the late George Drummond, Eſq; commiſſioner of the exciſe, and many years Provoſt of Edinburgh.

5. At London, in his 83d year, the Rt Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Kt, one of the Privy Council, and formerly Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was advanced in 1766, and reſigned in 1771. By his death a conſiderable penſion falls in.

6. Mrs Mary Oliphant, widow of the Rev. Mr Patrick Hepburn, late miniſter of Aytoun.

7. Miſs Grace Hunter, ſecond daughter of Mr John Hunter, writer to the ſignet.

7. Alexander Duthie, Eſq; of Ruthrieſton, Advocate in Aberdeen.

7. Mrs Patoun, ſiſter of the late Dr David Patoun, phyſician in Glaſgow.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wood, ſpouſe to Walter Wood, Eſq;

8. Aged 83, Mr James Wilſon, merchant in Kilmarnock.

9. At Hempriggs, in Caithneſs, William Sinclair, Eſq; ſecond ſon of the late Sir James Sinclair of Mey, and uncle to the Earl of Caithneſs.

9. At Kenſington palace, aged 75, Milward Rowe, Eſq; many years a chief clerk of the treaſury, and commiſſioner of the ſalt-duties.

9. Mrs Cochran, wife of Mr John Cochran, late one of the magiſtrates of Paiſley.

10. At Edinburgh, Thomas Steuart, Eſq; treaſurer of the Bank of Scotland.

10. At

10. At Huntly, Mrs Rebecca Gordon, widow of the Rev Mr Thomas Gordon, minister of the gospel at Speymouth.

10. At Willoughby-on-the-Woulds, Nottinghamshire, in his 100th year, Mr Joseph Sleigh.

11. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Buchanan, of Cragievern.

12. At Edinburgh, Miss Catharine Cochrane Smyth, third daughter of David Smyth of Methven, Esq;

13. At Edinburgh, Miss Elisabeth Wallace, second daughter of Mr Wallace, banker.

13. At Glasgow, aged 79, Mrs Anne Foggo.

14. At Schaumburgh, aged 77, Victoria Charlotte, Dowager Margravine of Brandenburgh Bareith.

14. Mrs Isabel Kid, spouse to Mr James Night, minister of Logie.

14. Mrs Lyon Cameron, daughter of Allan Maclean of Drumnan, Esq;

15. At Glasgow, Mr Dennistoun of Westthorn.

15. Dr Alexander Campbell, of Lancehall, late of Jamaica.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Henderson, daughter of the deceased Sir John, and sister of the late Sir Robert Henderson, Bt.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Gray, late of Teasses. The proceeds, besides many private legacies, is left the following:—To the society for propagating Christian knowledge, 3000 l.—to the society for relief of destitute sick, Edinburgh, 1000 l.—to the royal infirmary, Edinburgh, 500 l.—to the women servants workhouse, 500 l.—to the Edinburgh dispensary, 500 l.—to the charity workhouse, Edinburgh, 500 l.—to ditto, Canongate, 500 l.—to ditto St Cuthbert's, 500 l.—to orphan hospital, 200 l.—to sons of the clergy, Edinburgh, 500 l.—to bridewell, Edinburgh, 500 l.—to society for promoting religious knowledge among the poor, 500 l.—to educating poor students in divinity, 1000 l.—to building a chapel of ease in Canongate, 100 l.—to the poor, parish of Dollar, 500 l.—to ditto, Dunfermline, 500 l.—premium for the best subject on divinity, to be delivered in the divinity hall yearly, 105 l. 10 s.—and for the relief of unfortunate debtors in jail, 500 l.

19. Mr John Steel, late of Wester Leithe.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Borthwick, daughter of the late William Borthwick of Falahill, Esq; and relict of Mr James Stewart.

21. At London, in his 32d year, Mr Jacob Schebbelie, draughtsman to the society of antiquaries.

22. At Newcastle, the Hon. George Hewit, of 31st foot, youngest son of the late Lord Viscount Lifford, formerly Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

23. At his house in Leicester fields, in his 69th year, Sir Joshua Reynolds. He very early distinguished himself as an artist; and few individuals have proved themselves so capable of illustrating the theory of the science they professed, by their practice and their discourse. He wrote three numbers of the Idler, on the different practice of the Dutch and Italian painters. He gives to his niece Miss Palmer all his property, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of by his will. To her sister Mrs Gwatkin, 10,000 l. To his sister Frances Reynolds, the interest of 2500 l. the principal to devolve on her decease to Miss Palmer. To Mr Burke, 2000 l. besides the 2000 l. before lent him; the bond for which sum, and for the interest, he desires may be null and void. To his old servant Ralph Kirkley, 1000 l. To Mr Metcalfe, Mr Malone, Mr Boswell, and Sir William Scott, 200 l. each, to be expended, if they think proper, in the purchase of a picture for each, at the sale of his paintings, to be kept for his sake. Messr. Burke, Malone, and Metcalfe, are his executors. Sir Joshua was son of a clergyman in the West of England. He has left, besides his pictures, about 40,000 l. in money. He was knighted in consideration of his professional excellence, at the institution of the Royal Academy in Jan. 1761, when he was elected president. His remains were carried in grand funeral pomp from Somerset House, where they had previously lain in state, by the express order of his Majesty, and interred with great solemnity in St Paul's Cathedral. The spectators, both in the church and in the street, were innumerable; the shops were shut, the windows of every house were filled, and the people in the streets, who seemed to share in the general sorrow, beheld the whole with respect and silence. The royal Academicians and students attended. The company were conveyed in forty-two mourning coaches, and forty-nine coaches belonging to Noblemen and Gentlemen attended empty. The body was met at the west-door of St Paul's by the dignitaries of the church, attended by the choristers, who preceded it into the choir, when the funeral service was performed; after which it was let down under the centre of the dome, when the funeral service was read, and a solemn dirge closed the ceremony. The body is interred next to Sir Christopher Wren.——The following character is said to be the production of Mr Burke.

"His illness was long, but borne with a mild and cheerful fortitude, without the least mixture of any thing irritable or querulous, agreeably to the placid and even tenor of his whole life. He had from the beginning of his malady a distinct view of his dissolution, which he contemplated with that entire composure

poſure which nothing but the innocence, integrity, and uſefulneſs of his life, and an unaffected ſubmiſſion to the will of Providence, could beſtow. In this ſituation he had every conſolation from family tenderneſs, which his tenderneſs to his family had always merited. Sir Joſhua Reynolds was, on very many accounts, one of the moſt memorable men of his time: — he was the firſt Engliſhman who added the praiſe of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country. In taſte, in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and in the richneſs and harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great maſters of the renowned ages. In portrait, he went beyond them: for he communicated to that deſcription of the art in which Engliſh artiſts are the moſt engaged, a variety, a fancy, and a dignity derived from the higher branches, which even thoſe who profeſſed them in a ſuperior manner did not always preſerve when they delineated individual nature. His portraits remind the ſpectator of the invention of hiſtory, and the amenity of landſcape. In painting portraits, he appears not to be raiſed upon that platform, but to deſcend to it from a higher ſphere. His paintings illuſtrate his leſſons, and his leſſons ſeem to be derived from his paintings. He poſſeſſed the theory as perfectly as the practice of his art. To be ſuch a painter, he was a profound and penetrating philoſopher. In full happineſs of foreign and domeſtic fame, admired by the expert in art, and by the learned in ſcience, courted by the great, careſſed by ſovereign powers, and celebrated by diſtinguiſhed poets, his native humility, modeſty, and candour never forſook him, even on ſurpriſe or provocation; nor was the leaſt degree of arrogance or aſſumption viſible to the moſt ſcrutinizing eye, in any part of his conduct or diſcourſe. His talents of every kind—powerful from nature, and not meanly cultivated in letters—his ſocial virtues in all the relations and all the habitudes of life, rendered him the centre of a very great and unparalleled variety of agreeable ſocieties, which will be diſſipated by his death. He had too much merit not to excite ſome jealouſy, too much innocence to provoke any enmity. The loſs of no man of his time can be felt with more ſincere, general, and unmixed ſorrow.

HAIL! and FAREWELL!"

Mrs Robinſon's muſe has paid the following tribute to the fame of Sir Joſhua.

REYNOLDS, 'twas thine with magic ſkill to trace
The perfect ſemblance of exterior grace;
Thy hand, by nature guided, mark'd the line
That ſtamps perfection on the form divine.
'Twas thine to tint the lip with roſy dye,
To paint the ſoftneſs of the melting eye;
With auburn curls, luxuriantly diſplay'd,
The ivory ſhoulders poliſh'd fall to ſhade:
To deck the well-turn'd arm with matchleſs grace;
To mark the dimpled ſmile on beauty's face:
The taſk was thine, with cunning hand to throw
The veil tranſparent on the breaſt of ſnow:
The ſtateſman's thought, the infant's cherub mien,
The poet's fire, the matron's eye ſerene,
Alike with animated luſtre ſhine
Beneath thy poliſh'd pencil's touch divine.
As Britain's genius gloried in thy art,
Ador'd thy virtues and rever'd thy heart:
Nations unborn ſhall celebrate thy name,
And ſtamp thy mem'ry on the page of fame!

24. At Edinburgh, Dr James Hunter of Montiod, phyſician.

24. Mr James Taylor, ſtock-broker, late of the Borough, in his 85th year, reputed to be worth 200,000 l. Sterling.

25. Mr James Trail, bookſeller in Edinburgh.

26. Sir Richard Bickerton, Bt, rear-admiral of the White, commander-in-chief at Plymouth, and M. P. for Rocheſter.

Lately, at Bath, in his 32d year, Capt. Piercy Brett, of the royal navy.

At Lyme, in Dorſetſhire, Francis Gore, Eſq; uncle to the Earl of Roſs.

Mr Alexander Dewar, a purſer in the royal navy. He had made three voyages on diſcoveries to the South Seas, in the capacity of clerk; the firſt in the Dolphin, with Capt. Wallis, when he diſcovered Otaheite; the ſecond with Capt. Furneux, in the Adventure; and the laſt with Capt. Cook, in the Reſolution.

At Fiſh-hill in Cumberland, aged 120, Mr Frederick Harpe.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

War office, Dublin Caſtle, Jan. 30. to appoint Henry Skeffington, to be governor of the city of Cork.

Whitehall, Feb. 11. to appoint Mr John Græme to be Commiſſary Clerk of the Commiſſariot of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr John Erſkine, Advocate, deceaſed.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 25. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Morton to be Chamberlain and the Earl of Aileſbury to be Treaſurer of her Houſehold.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland, dated Dec. 31.

13th dragoons: Maj. the Hon. William Cuffe, from 18th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir James Steuart Denham, Bt.

Et, promoted to the command of 12th dragoons.

18th dragoons: Capt. Stephen Freemantle, Major by brevet, from 12th dragoons, to be Major, vice Cuffe, promoted in 13th dragoons.

War-Office, Feb. 7.

Staff. Major John Grattan to be Quarter-Master General to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Capt Alexander Dirom to be Deputy Adjutant General to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, with the rank of Major in the army.

War-Office, Feb. 11.

30th foot: Lt-Gen. Thomas Clarke to be Colonel, vice Sir Henry Calder, deceased

31st foot: Maj.-Gen. James Stuart to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Thomas Clarke, appointed to 30th foot.

From other Papers.

Feb. 2. Mr David Gellatly, preacher, was ordained minister of the Relief congregation at Haddington.

John Maxwell of Dargarval, Esq; is appointed Clerk to the justices of the peace for the county of Renfrew.

20. Mr James Clerk, late house-surgeon to the royal infirmary of Edinburgh, was admitted a member of the royal college of surgeons of that city.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 31. Colin Macfarlane, vintner and trader in Glasgow.

31. David Robb and Co merchants and linen printers in Glasgow; and Thomas Bell and John Robb, merchants in Glasgow, two of the partners of said company, as individuals.

Feb. 1. Campbell Stewart, merchant in Creeton, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

2. James Niven jun. distiller in Linlithgow.

3. David Marshall, manufacturer in Glasgow.

4. Cobban and Kay, merchants in Elgin, as a company; and George Kay and Alexander Cobban, as individuals.

11. William Bennet, late overseer and manager of the Dundee Glass-work Company.

14. John Mackinlay, tacksman of Auchingaich, and dealer in cattle.

14. Thomas Willon, manufacturer in Glasgow.

14. John and William Macgowan, merchants in Dumfries.

16. Andrew Riddoch, merchant in Stirling.

18. John Mills, merchant in Inverkeithing.

21. William Robb, merchant and linen-printer in Glasgow.

22. Matthew Gray, merchant in Renfrew.

23. John Adam, late in Greenburn, and James Adam, candlemaker in St Ninian's, his brother.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 24.

Wheat, 20 s. 9 d. Barley, 20 s. Oats, 13 s. 9 d. Peafe, 12 s. 6 d. Beans, 13 s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. Oat-meal, 1 s. Bear-meal, 10 d. Peafe-meal, 9 d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for February.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yefter's,	36	31	67
Weſt kirk, -	39	41	80
Canongate, -	18	24	42
Calton, - -	24	27	51
Total,	117	123	240

Age.			Diseases, &c.	No
Under	2	93	Aged — —	24
Between	2 & 5	36	Bowelhive — —	20
	5 & 10	15	Childbed — —	1
	10 & 20	9	Chincough — —	16
	20 & 30	8	Conſumption —	65
	30 & 40	12	Croop — — —	2
	40 & 50	10	Hiccough — —	1
	50 & 60	22	Fever — —	28
	60 & 70	17	Meaſles — —	12
	70 & 80	12	Mortification —	1
	80 & 90	6	Palſy — — —	1
	90 & 100		Smallpox — —	43
		—	Stillborn — —	4
		240	Suddenly — —	1
			Teething — —	18
Increaſed 4			Water in head —	3

PRICES OF STOCKS, February 14.

Bank Stock, 218½ a ⅛.
3 per cent. red. 96¼ a ⅓ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. 95¼ a 96½ a ⅛.
4 per cent. 105¼ a ⅜ a ½.
5 per cent. 119⅓ a ⅛ a ¼ a ½.
Long Ann. 27¾ a 15-16ths.
Short Ann. 13 a 1-16th.
India Stock, 203¾ a 204½ a 204.
India Bonds, 96 s. pr.
India Ann 92.
New Navy Bills, par. a ½ diſc.
Engliſh tickets, 17 l. 13 s. 6 d. a 10 s. 6 d. a 7 s. 6 d.

Feb. 28.

3 per cent. red. 96⅛ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. 95⅝ a 96⅜ a ½.
4 per cent. 104½ a ⅝.
5 per cent. 119¾ a ½ a ⅝.
Long Ann. 27½ a 13-16ths.
Short Ann. 12⅞ a 15-16ths.
India Stock, 206¾ a 207½ a 206½.
India Ann. 92¼.
India Bonds, 105 s. a 104 s. pr.
New Navy Bills, ⅛ diſc.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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Memoir upon Revolutions of States, External, Internal, and Religious.

[Read in the Public Assembly of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, on the 6th day of October 1791, to celebrate the Birth-day of Frederick-William II. King of Prussia, and the fifth year of his reign]

By the Count de HERTZBERG, Minister of State, Curator, and Member of the Academy.

THE academy intending this day, according to its ancient and approved usage, to celebrate, in full assembly, by public declamations and the reading of useful and interesting tracts, the birth-day-anniversary of its Royal Protector; and being, on my part, inclined to continue the custom which I have observed during the course of ten years, of endeavouring to entertain the members of this society by a lecture on the administration of public affairs during the preceding year, and on historical or literary subjects connected with the circumstances of the times; I cannot, I conceive, better fulfil the duties of the day, than by imparting to the large and illustrious auditory I perceive around me, some general observations and reflections upon that important subject, the Revolution of States, which, either on the one side or the other, at present agitates the minds of the greater portion of the people of Europe; with a view to shew that the several governments of the known world have

have experienced fewer changes than is in general imagined; that according to the preſent condition of ſociety, it is impoſſible for ſuch revolutions to be either ſo frequent or ſo dangerous as in former periods and remote ages; and that our illuſtrious ſovereign the King of Pruſſia, his great anceſtor Frederick II. and even their predeceſſors Frederick-William I. Frederick I. and the renowned Elector Frederick-William, have, during their reſpective reigns, eſſentially contributed to prevent revolutions dangerous and fatal to the public intereſts, to the general tranquillity of Europe, and to that balance of power, the due preſervation of which forms the beſt and ſureſt barrier againſt them.

Without any anxiety to give an exact and critical definition of the terms "Revolution of States," I conceive that every great, adverſe, and forcible alteration, whether of the poſſeſſion of ſtates, or of their political, civil, and religious governments, and eſpecially of great nations and powers, may with truth be denominated a *Revolution*.

In applying this definition to the hiſtory of known ages, I flatter myſelf I ſhall be able to maintain, that there never has been, and never can be, more than three ſpecies of revolutions, namely, *external*, *internal*, and *religious*; and that of theſe three ſpecies, but eſpecially of the firſt two, a very ſmall number only have been produced.

External revolution, according to my idea, never exiſts but when great ſtates or empires, and the people of which they are compoſed, are conquered and ſubjugated by the invaſion and external power of a foreign nation, and thus change both their government and their ſovereign. Of this ſpecies of revolution, hiſtory has only furniſhed us with three inſtances:

Firſt, That of Alexander the Great, who conquered a great part of Europe, Aſia, Africa, and eſtabliſhed the Grecian or Macedonian monarchy.

Secondly, That of the Romans, who overthrew the ſeveral eſtabliſhments of the Greek empire in Europe, Aſia, and Africa; conquered a great portion of the reſt of Europe, and the inhabited ſhores of Africa; and eſtabliſhed thereon the vaſt empire of Rome.

Thirdly, The great revolution effected in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries of the Chriſtian æra, by the celebrated migrations of the northern and German tribes of Europe; the Arabians and Turcomans of Aſia and Africa. It is well known to thoſe who are acquainted with hiſtory, and which I have proved in detail in my firſt academical diſſertation, that the Vandals, the Rugiens, the Goths, the Franks, the Angles, the Burgundians, the Longobards, and ſome other German tribes, who almoſt all originally came from that part of Germany which is ſituated between the Weſer and the Viſtula, and comprife at this day the principal ſtates of the Pruſſian monarchy, overthrew the Roman empire, conquered its different provinces, and eſtabliſhed upon the ruins of that Coloſſus the kingdoms of Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and England, which ſtill exiſt.—It is equally well known, that the Arabians who followed Mahomet, and the Turcomans who were intermingled with them, deſtroyed at the ſame time the eaſtern empire of Rome, and eſtabliſhed the Turkiſh or Ottoman empire, which ſtill ſubſiſts, in Greece, in Aſia Minor, in Syria, and in Egypt, as other branches of that nation have done in Perſia, in Arabia, in India, in Morocco, and other maritime coaſts of Africa.

When the general picture which hiſtory affords is looked at in a great and concentrated point of view, it will be allowed, that the greateſt and moſt known portions of the globe, with thoſe monarchies which were diſtinguiſhed by their vaſt extent and intrinſic power, have only been affected and deſtroyed by theſe three great revolutions. For from the number of theſe great revolutions we may, I think, exclude as well the partial, fabulous, and even uncertain alterations of governments, which, anterior to the time of Alexander the Great, may have been effected in Aſia and in Africa by a Bacchus, a Seſoſtris, a Cyrus, as the other partial and temporary changes which were made in leſs remote periods in China, Tartary, India, and other parts of Aſia and the north of Europe, by the unmaintained conqueſts of an Attila, a Zenghis Khan, a Tamerlane, Mogul, Tartars, &c. Still leſs can we place in the catalogue of great Revolutions that which occurred in the interior parts of of Africa and America; thoſe two quarters of the globe having in former times no connection with the reſt of the world.

The deſtruction and ſubverſion of empires have evidently been cauſed by their increaſing magnitude, which rendered it impoſſible

impossible for one man to govern or defend them; by the weakness, the incapacity, and the bad policy of their respective sovereigns; by the general degeneracy and corruption of manners among the people who composed those vast monarchies, as well as by the civilization, and the native and superior valour of the neighbouring nations, who profited by the decline of the empires, the characters of the sovereigns, and the degeneracy of the people; and lastly, by that vicissitude which all human institutions continually experience.

It results, however, from these considerations, and from a number of others, which time will not permit me now to make, that we have no longer any cause to fear these violent revolutions of great empires; for the causes which produced them no longer exist. The several kingdoms of Europe are no longer of such enormous extent; are no longer so disproportioned in power, as to render their governments unwieldy, or their protection difficult. Sovereigns are better educated, their minds more enlightened, and better acquainted than heretofore with their true interests; governments are more substantially and artificially composed and modified; and means have been invented even to supply the insufficiency of kings and ministers, by the co-operation of one state with another. Almost all nations are now so equally armed, that they can no longer be surprised or overthrown either by the irruption of savage and numerous hordes, or by their neighbours; and the power which every nation possesses, not only keeps the others in order, but commands respect. I am persuaded, and I think it would not be difficult to prove, that the two great sovereigns of Prussia, Frederick William I. and Frederick II. instead of doing injury by their military systems, have rendered important services to humanity by the introduction of standing armies, and obliging the neighbouring nations to follow their example; for by these means, and by their active and vigorous superintendance over the balance of power belonging to each state, they laid the true foundation of a perpetual peace, upon more certain ground than that of Henry IV. and the Abbé de St Pierre.

The objections and complaints which are ordinarily made against large standing armies, have very feeble foundations, and must lose the little force they possess, when it is considered, that the burden occasioned by the expences of these armies is compensated by their utility; for they not only procure to the countries in which they are established, at least a long, if not a constant interval of peace, and render the police and internal security of the kingdom much more permanent than they can be under those governments that are not military; but even the money which is levied for the maintenance of these troops, and which is immediately expended by them in their garrisons, returns by the consumption they create, to the people, and procures to the very district in which it was raised, not only suitable relief, but even opulence, by its quick and multiplied circulation. It must, however, be understood, that the troops ought to be judiciously distributed throughout all the cities and provinces of the empire, and not all of them stationed upon the frontiers; and that they should be proportionate to the population and powers of each state; like the arrangement which we happily experience in the Prussian monarchy, where the number of troops allotted to each province is proportioned to the ability of the country; where the numbers are not so large but that the expences of their pay may be defrayed by the King's ordinary revenue, and still leave a considerable surplus; where the regiments also may be recruited as well by the country, which is distributed into cantons, as by the army itself; by the enrolment, however small, of those citizens who may perhaps in time surpass; by giving all possible encouragement to the marriages of the soldiers, by taking care of the education of their children, and by employing for this purpose one part of the money which hitherto was destined to the enrolment of strangers. By these means the army becomes almost entirely *national* and therefore *invincible*; and it does not prevent, but rather favours in a higher degree, the interests of agriculture, by affording an opportunity of giving a greater number of national soldiers a furlough to inhabit the country, among their relations; a practice which has already rendered the major part of our army not only national, but more useful, and less burdensome to the community. I trust that I shall be forgiven for making this digression, to gratify the Prussian and patriotic enthusiasm I always feel upon this subject, and which will never cease but with my life.

Europe, during the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, was *alternately* menaced with a *great revolution* and *a univerſal monarchy*, by the Houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria, under the reigns of Charles V. Ferdinand II. and Louis XIV. from the vaſt poſſeſſions and preponderating powers of theſe monarchs; by their ambitious and frequently unjuſt enterprizes, and more eſpecially by the too large and numerous ſtanding armies which Louis XIV firſt eſtabliſhed, while thoſe of his neighbours were but moderately fil'ed. But theſe dangers, ſo menacing to the intereſts of Europe, have happily been defeated, as well by the faults of thoſe ſovereigns, as by the courage and good policy of Maurice of Saxe Gotha, Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden, Frederick William Elector of Brandenburg, William of Naſſau King of England, Frederick II of Pruſſia; by the judicious coalition of France with Sweden; and afterwards by the treaties which the two maritime powers and Pruſſia formed from time to time with other nations to maintain the balance of power againſt each other, and prevent its preponderating; as in the war of thirty years, and in the wars againſt Louis XIV. Our great and immortal Sovereign Frederick II. reſtored and maintained with England the balance of power in the war of ſeven years; and alſo, unaided and gratuitouſly, with enormous efforts and without any particular intereſt in the Bavarian war, and by the Germanic union, which he conceived and executed with equal courage and ability. The ſovereign on the throne, whoſe anniverſary we this day celebrate, has perhaps contributed to the accompliſhment of this object more than any other, as well by the continued maintenance of the Germanic union, of which, previous to his acceſſion to the throne, he conceived and dictated the firſt idea, as by re-eſtabliſhing by the revolution of Holland, the balance of power in the ſouthern parts of Europe, and even in the Eaſt Indies*; and by giving to England the aſſiſtance of Germany and the whole continent, which that nation had almoſt loſt through the preponderating influence of France in Holland; and alſo by ſtrengthening that balance of power in the north and in the eaſt, by his vigorous and efficacious, though diſintereſted and generous interference in favour of the three great ſtates, threatened, if not with total deſtruction, at leaſt with a great revolution; and in aſſuring the exiſtence of the one by the treaties of Reichenbach and Sziſtovia, and the independency of the two others by the treaty and declarations of Warſaw, and other negotiations well known to all ſtatesmen.

The inclination towards the republican form of government which the two great monarchies of England and France have received by the partial revolutions they have undergone, the firſt in the year 1689, and the ſecond in the year 1789, may alſo contribute to promote the general and permanent tranquillity of Europe, and to maintain the neceſſary balance of power; for by the political ſyſtem which they have eſtabliſhed, and the frequent declarations they have made to the other powers of Europe, they can no longer form projects of ambition againſt their neighbours; while by the great acceſſion of their own intrinſic powers every other prince is prevented from undertaking dangerous deſigns againſt them. When all theſe circumſtances are joined to the federative ſyſtem which Pruſſia has eſtabliſhed with the two maritime powers who have given proof, in the late troubles in Holland and in the Eaſt, of their inclination to maintain the equilibrium of the powers of Europe, we may reckon with great certainty that this equilibrium, and with it the tranquillity and ſecurity of this quarter of the world, will unavoidably be maintained, provided that they preſerve the ſecurity of Germany, which is only held by a thread, attached to the moderation of the Houſe of Auſtria on the one ſide, and the good policy and preſervation of the Houſe of Brandenburg on the other. If the great and extenſive empire of Germany, ſituated in the heart of Europe, and inhabited by the moſt populous and warlike nation, was reduced to the deſpotic power of a ſingle Monarch as ambitious and as able as were Charles

* Every connoiſſeur in politics is ſufficiently apprized that the power and influence of France in India has been almoſt extinguiſhed, and that of England confirmed, by the renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Holland, which deprived France of the uſe of the port of Trincomalé in the iſland of Ceylon, and thereby, in a great meaſure, not only facilitated the navigation of England into the Gulph of Bengal, but opened a free communication between the Britiſh poſſeſſions ſituated between the two peninſulas of Indoſtan.

V.

V. and Ferdinand II. without their faults, and as a monarch might ſtill be if the counteraction of the mediocrity of the Pruſſian power, ſupported by its own ſtrength and that of its natural allies, no longer exiſted; this great central power would eaſily extend itſelf on both ſides, and not only aſpire to, but accomplish alſo the univerſal monarchy of Europe; an idea which even at this day is not conſidered as irrational, but which has in fact exiſted from the time of Otho and Charles the Great.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Preface to the New Translation of the Arabian Tales; by Mr Heron, [*p.* 136]

NEarly a century has now elapſed, ſince the collection of Eaſtern Tales, ſo well known among us by the title of *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, was firſt offered to the curioſity and admiration of Europe. The romances of knight-errantry had then loſt that popularity which they held for ages, and had been ridiculed into diſrepute. The rage for amuſement had indeed called forth another ſpecies of fictitious writings; but a ſpecies which unhappily poſſeſſed neither the wild dignity of the Romance, nor diſplayed that aſſemblage of the characters, manners, and incidents of familiar life, which confers a value on our beſt modern Novels. Moſt of thoſe compoſitions were vile effuſions of prurient dullneſs, whoſe perfection conſiſted in detailing the intricacies, and unveiling the looſer ſcenes of licentious intrigue. The wanton epiſodes of Arioſto, and the lewd, though witty tales of Boccace, were imitated, till the ſame ſchool produced the low and almoſt inſipid obſcenities of a Behn, a Manley, and a Heywood. Such books were, however, calculated, almoſt excluſively, for the debauchee and the woman of pleaſure; and ſomething was therefore wanted for the entertainment of thoſe who choſe to withdraw the mind occaſionally from the realities of life, yet were unwilling to debaſe imagination, by turning it to dwell on the brutal groſſneſs of ſenſual indulgence.

If thoſe Eaſtern Tales were preſented to the European public, at a ſeaſon which ſeems to have been peculiarly favourable for their reception; there was, however, ſtill more in their character than in the circumſtances of the time, to recommend them to that eager and general intereſt which they immediately commanded among all claſſes of readers. The ſtyle in which they were written, and the artifice by which they were interwoven together, were, if not abſolutely new, yet ſtrange and uncommon. For, although the ſtories in Ovid's books of Metamorphoſes be connected by means, which, at leaſt in ſlightneſs and inſufficiency for the purpoſe of compacting parts into a whole, bear ſome reſemblance to the fleeting threid by which the narratives of the *Thouſand and One Nights* are feebly and awkwardly held together; and although Chaucer's Canterbury tales, the multiplicity of broken adventures ſtrangely jumbled together in the Orlando Furioſo, and, almoſt equally, the half Gothic half-claſſic fabric of Spencer's Fairy Queen, betray a truly oriental unſkilfulneſs in the art of arrangement: yet, with theſe works, the more paſſionate readers of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments* were, for the moſt part, little acquainted; and, where there was ſo much novelty in ſo many other reſpects, a ſmall difference in ſtructure was, by the effect of aſſociation, naturally increaſed greatly above its real magnitude.

The manners and cuſtoms exhibited in thoſe tales, were at the ſame time much more ſtrange and ſingular than the artleſſneſs of their connection, or the tedious copiouſneſs of narrative which diſtinguiſhed them. Beauties, cooped up together by ſcores, or perhaps hundreds, in a Haram, all for the amuſement of one man; and he often indifferent, feeble, old, and fitter to repoſe in the grave or the hoſpital, than to riot in the nuptial couch: Feſtive entertainments, unenlivened by the ſprightly gaieties of the fair ſex, or the cheering influence of wine: wives wearing drawers and trouſers like their huſbands, and men arrayed in looſe robes like their wives, yet at the ſame time cheriſhing, as ſo many goats, each a venerable length of beard: paſtry-cooks making ſuch a figure in ſociety, as if the perfection of human art were diſplayed in the compoſition of a cream-tart or a pye: the art of writing eſteemed, ſingly, a qualification fitting thoſe ſkilled in it for the moſt dignified offices in civil life, as if the ſmalleſt poſſible portion of intellect were not adequate to the formation of the letters in the alphabet, and the joining of theſe into words and lines: ablutions performed many times a-day, and at every different time, as ſcrupulouſly as Swift's *Strephon* waſhed

waſhed himſelf, when he was to mount the bed of his angel *Chloe*: prayers repeated by all ranks, with ſerious devotion, almoſt as often in the day, as our men of faſhion call upon their Maker in contemptuous ſcorn, or in idle merriment: the code of religion almoſt as frequently and fondly quoted, as our profeſſed wits introduce ſilly into their converſation freſh repartees from Joe Miller, or original anecdotes from the Tell Tale: judicial aſtrology conſtituting the great rule of human life, and every man and woman, as ſurely as they come into the world, having their fortunes ſubjected to the capricious influence of this or that ſtar: all theſe phænomena are ſo remote from the cuſtoms and manners of Europe, that, when exhibited as entering into the ordinary ſyſtem of human affairs, they could not fail to confer, in our eyes, a conſiderable ſhare of amuſive novelty on the characters and events with which they were connected.

Yet, it is probable that the machinery contributed, more than any other particular in their character, to obtain to the *Arabian Nights Entertainments* the preference over moſt of the other works of imagination which were common in Europe at the time of their firſt appearance. Magicians, genies, fairies, lamps, rings, and other taliſmans, dance in ſuch profuſion through thoſe volumes, as could not but make the reader wonder and ſtare, who was acquainted only with witches mounted on broom-ſticks,—and with little viewleſs elves, dancing occaſionally by moon-light, in ſmall circles on the green, or in their greateſt ſplendour and feſtivity, only lighting up for their midnight revels, the deſerted hall of ſome ruinous caſtle.

It has been obſerved, I think, by Dr Hawkeſworth, in ſome one of the firſt numbers of the Adventurer, that theſe Tales pleaſe, becauſe even their machinery, wild and wonderful as it is, has its laws, and the magicians and enchanters perform nothing but what was to be naturally expected from ſuch beings, after we had once granted them exiſtence, and dignified them with power. But I ſhould rather ſuppoſe that the very contrary is the truth of the fact. It is ſurely the ſtrangeneſs, the unknown nature, the anomalous character of the ſupernatural agents here employed, that enables them to operate ſo powerfully on our hopes, fears, curioſities, ſympathies, and, in ſhort, on all the feelings of our hearts. We ſee men and women, who poſſeſs qualities to recommend them to our favour, ſubjected to the influence of beings, whoſe good or ill will, power or weakneſs, attention or neglect, are regulated by motives and circumſtances which we cannot comprehend: and hence we naturally tremble for their fate, with the ſame anxious concern, as we ſhould for a friend wandering in a dark night amidſt torrents and precipices,—or preparing to land on a ſtrange iſland, while he knew not whether he ſhould be received on the ſhore by cannibals waiting to tear him piece meal and devour him,—or by gentle beings diſpoſed to cheriſh him with fond hoſpitality. Give the human agents whom you employ qualities to command good will and eſteem; let their manners be natural, and their ſentiments the genuine effuſions of the human heart in ſuch circumſtances as thoſe they are placed in; and then, perhaps, the more ſingular their adventures, the wilder the ſcenes in which they are expoſed, the more capricious the beings to whoſe power they are ſubjected, and the more ſeemingly inadequate the means by which all the changes in their fate are accompliſhed; ſo much the more irreſiſtibly will they engage, and tranſport, and chain down the attention, and ſway the paſſions of the ſpectator or the reader.

Add to theſe conſiderations, that, beſide the advantages which they ſeem to derive from the ſtrangeneſs of their texture, and from the novelty and marvellous nature of the objects which they exhibit, thoſe eaſtern tales poſſeſs great real merit of another ſpecies. At times, even amid the florid verboſity conſpicuous in them, as in other oriental compoſitions, they afford pleaſing deſcriptions of the ſcenes of external nature. The moſt agitated workings of the human heart are often diſplayed in them with a maſterly hand. Being a collection, they contain a medley of comic, tragic, and heroic adventures; the very number and variety of which muſt neceſſarily give them conſiderable power to pleaſe. And I know not if even the gold, jewels, pearls, rubies, emeraids, the bales of rich ſtuffs, and ſuperb pellices, the crowded kans, luxurious gardens, and apartments beyond deſcription ſumptuous, which are ſo liberally laviſhed through thoſe tales, and ſo oſtentatiouſ-

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